THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED DAILY BY
THE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY.
Office, 76 Fifth Street,
(OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.)
C. D. BRIGHAM.....EDITOR
R. D. THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy.....5 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier, (per week.).....25 Cents.
Mail Subscribers, (per year).....$10 00.
Address
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

Fifth Ward Subscribers.

Subscribers to the COMMERCIAL in the Fifth and part of the Ninth Wards, will hereafter be served by HARRY F. BENDELL, who alone is authorized to make collections. Should any subscribers fail to receive the paper, the omission will be corrected by leaving their names at the counting room, Fifth Street.

CITY ITEMS.

Boys' Shoes 15 Cents,
Opera House Shoe Store.

Dutcher's Lightning Fly-Killer
Makes quick work with flies, and if commenced early, keeps the house clear all summer. Look out for imitations. Get Dutcher's only. je9-1m-eod

Selling off Hats.
We are now selling off our stock of Mens' and Boys' Summer Hats at a great reduction in order to close out our stock which consists of a large and fashionable line of Mens' and Boys' Straw Hats, Mens' Fine Felt Hats, Mens' Light Fur and Wool Hats, Ladies' Hats, trimmed and untrimmed, Sun Hats, Sea Sides, &c. Those who want anything in the above line will do well to avail themselves of this opportunity of buying in a supply. Wm. Fleming's first class Hat and Cap House, No. 139 Wood street.

Indigo.
We have just received one case that has not its equal in this city. Country dealers and consumers who desire a fine grade, should secure a portion of it as it is a grade seldom found in the market. McClarran & McKennan, Druggists, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street.

A Fine Quality of Indigo
Is an exceedingly difficult article to get, that is, an article that you can rely on for dyeing purposes. For the benefit of our farmer friends, we would suggest that they purchase this article at Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street. Fleming makes the finest grades of Indigo a specialty, and you can get a better article at lower rates from him, than you can get at any other place in the city.

A Model Minstrel Troupe.
A successful and uninterrupted season of twelve months, ending their thirteenth annual tour, attests the popularity of Pupree & Benedict's New Orleans Minstrels, who have justly earned the title of the champion troupe of the world. The best comedians, best vocalists, best dancers, best musicians, and, best general performers in the profession, are members of the troupe—so the press and the people unanimously say. They appear at the theater to-night.

Fruit Wax.
The best article in the market. We are selling lower than any other house, wholesale and retail. McClarran & McKennan, Druggists, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street.

Notice to Invalid Pensioners.
All invalid pensioners who are now receiving a pension of $8 per month, are entitled to from $15 to $25 according to rate of disability, under Act of June 6th, 1866. Apply at once, or proceed to A. F. Brown, Late Local Claim Agent, U. S. Sanitary Commission, 67 Fourth street, Pittsburgh Pa.

Allsop's English Ale,
Allsop's English Ale.
Jeffrey's Scotch Ale.
Jeffrey's Scotch Ale.
For the use of invalids. We have been very careful to secure the genuine of the above goods. For an account of their reputation and rare excellence, they are being extensively counterfeited. We purchase them direct from the only acknowledged agent in this country. Remember the place, McClarran & McKennan, Druggists, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street.

Frozen—Craig's Cream Soda Water

The Daily Commercial

General Sherman on the Political Situation.

In his 4th of July speech in Illinois, General Sherman spoke of the political future as follows:

"We are all progressing, and whether I am a politician—I beg their pardon, I suppose I should have said statesmen, the judges and lawyers will adapt the laws to the circumstances attained. I do not either know or care much, for it will be done any way by the imperative course of events. Therefore it is unnecessary for me to allude to the position of national affairs, for I do not pretend to comprehend or understand them, but only to use the forces placed at my disposal to put down all opposition to the created laws of the country, quickly and forever. (Applause.) And whenever the United States Marshal shall be impeded in his duties, and comes to me and says he has not sufficient civil force to enforce and execute those laws, if I have enough soldiers I shall see that those laws are enforced."

The Prussian Needle Gun.

The "needle gun," in use in Prussia, is a formidable weapon—described by the London *Times* as a converted Enfield on the Snyder system, with improved ammunition devised by the Woolwich Laboratory. The rifle possesses the advantage of being simple, safe, cheap, non-capping, and little liable to get out of order. Moreover, it does not require such a reduction of the stock as to destroy the efficiency of a weapon which, for military purposes, is rendered not a whit the less effective by a fire-arm, a portion of the upper side of the breech end of the barrel is cut out for the admission of the cartridge. This vacant place, when in use, is filled, after loading, by a lump of steel, the "breech-stopper" or "breech-piece," which hinges upon one side of the barrel, and forms a false breech, against which the back end of the cartridge rests; the barrel is, in fact, shortened. At the moment of the plunger or piston transmits the blow of the hammer through the stopper to the cap of the cartridge, which is struck by a sharp-edged firing by a little instrument which forms part of the stopper.

The cartridge is on the "central fire" system, the chief novelties being the case and bullet. As regards the former, the object has been to provide a case which shall uncoil or unwind to a certain extent on discharge. The bullet is a combination of various constructions, some of them original, but producing together a projectile of sufficiently distinctive character. Like the general form and principle of the Enfield rifle bullet, with its hollow base and baked clay plug; it has the conical projection which originally characterized the Tamister and the Minie bullets; and the wood plug in the head, to which Mr. Metford and Mr. Rigby in our day have some claim. The cartridge is perfectly impervious to moisture; it is safe, not liable to miss fire or foul; it admits of about fourteen rounds being fired in a minute; and it shoots from twenty to twenty-five per cent. better than the service Enfield ammunition.

RACE HORSES AT SARATOGA.—The Saratoga correspondent of the Boston *Journal* says: Inside the regular races that are to come off this season, a new club has been formed that brings to the Springs the sporting men of the land. Those already here race their steeds every day. About twenty-five race horses from the South, West and North have arrived, and more are to come. James Clay, the son of Hon. Henry Clay, is in town. Col. Buford, of Kentucky, has two racers of great speed, called the Delaware and Onward. Captain Moore, of the same State, has four blood horses. Mr. Watson, of New York, has five blood horses. Some of these horses could not be bought for $25,000. They are not allowed to be harnessed. Indeed, the real race horse is unbroke to the collar. The famed Lexington is here, and will compete for a prize of $2,000. But men in the secret say that the War Eagle has beaten the whole string, which in the practice have made unusual time. Each morning between three and four o'clock, the owners of these fast goers and their grooms leave the stable for the track. A walk is first had of a few miles. Then the steeds trot, and after this exercise for about half an hour, they are put to the full speed in the race. These blood horses seem to enjoy the match as much as their riders. They smell the battle afar off, like Job's war horse, prance and round the course they go, neck and neck, each striving for steed doing his utmost. From thirty to fifty of the leading horsemen, gentlemen riders and horse owners of this country can be seen on the course at that early hour, taking part in the excitement of the race, if not riding their favorite steeds. This class of horses and horsemen are multiplying in Saratoga. Sporting circles are the great business of the Springs by and by."

A NEW NEW YORK INSTITUTION.—"Burleigh," of the Boston *Journal*, thinks that John Morrissey is likely to lose his control over the gambling fraternity and fast men of Saratoga. He says: He has found a rival. A woman from New York has taken a house on the same street where his club house is located, and has elegantly fitted up. It has a bar of choice wines and liquors. A hop is held each night, at which men are admitted on the payment of five dollars. Young women, under seventy and well dressed, parade the streets and call at the hotels, and with handsomely printed cards of invitation call men into this new place of dissipation. The peculiar holds out the price of the hops, the music, the wines and refreshments, as the bill of fare in a restaurant. The lady of the mansion keeps a hand-in-hand with the gay house. It is splendidly furnished. The horses are stately and aristocratic. A driver holds the reins, dressed in livery. Two lackeys sit behind in chairs of immense breadth and buttons big as hair dollars, and otherwise dressed in the most aristocratic style. Alone, in the open carriage, the owner sits in all her glory, and is driven up and down, and out of the town, and becomes the cynosure of general observation. The thing has made and will make a profound excitement here, ten have been gratified in pretending to believe lost their way. Men have been into the house under various pretenses, and the bold, frank, open, business-like way in which the house is managed strikes all with astonishment.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

The total number of cases of sun stroke during the recent heated term, was sixty-one in New York and thirteen in Brooklyn.

The *Herald's* Havana letter reiterates the reports about a revolt in Cuba. A Panama letter announces that the United States steamer Nipsic, on 9th inst. left Rio Janeiro, reports that she saw on 4th inst. about fifty miles off, the ironclad Brazilian frigates Huescar and Independencia. They remained about that point one day, and subsequently captured and destroyed several Spanish vessels. They also entered at Maldonado, where the French minister protested against a breach of neutrality.

The *Herald's* Santiago, Chili, correspondence date June 9th, says: There was no apprehension at Valparaiso of the return of the Spanish squadron. The whereabouts of the Allied gunboats Esmeraldas and Independencia, was as much a mystery as that of the Spaniards. The Allied fleet was awaiting their arrival. A party of fifteen men, women and children are supposed to have been murdered between Concepcion and Rosario in the Araucanian territory of the Indians. It was thought that the Indians would probably make prisoners of the women and children, and Gen. Kilpatrick, the American minister at Chili, was using extraordinary measures to discover the perpetrators and rescue the prisoners if possible.

General Grant, family and staff left Washington yesterday for West Point, where they will remain a week, and from thence proceed to Newport.

The National Union and the Johnson Union wings of Washington City have effected a consolidation.

Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. III, PTITSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 11, 1866, NO. 261.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Republican Caucus Postponed.

The Union of Political Clubs.

General Carey and the Cincinnati Collectorship.

INGENIOUS SMUGGLING DEVICES.

Important Decision by Chief Justice Bowie.

Reorganization of the Supreme Court.

Southern Union Convention to be Held in Philadelphia.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, July 10, 1866.

Republican Caucus.

The Republican caucus is postponed until to-morrow night, when the question of passing Senator Trumbull's bill relative to removal from office, the final adjournment of Congress, and the consideration of the tariff bill by the Senate will be fully discussed. Many members think that an adjournment can be effected by Saturday, the twenty-first.

Union of Clubs.

An important political combination of the Johnson and Democratic Campaign Clubs has just been formed here, to be known in future as the National Union Club. The two executive committees have been rolled into one, and will act as one until a new one is formed at a meeting to be held on Thursday next. New officers will be chosen. Montgomery Blair was President of the Democratic Club, and the coalition meets at his residence on the day named, to arrange for active operations.

Dodged the Question.

Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, had promised several of the opponents of the Tariff bill to vote with them, but left the hall before the vote was taken.

Cincinnati Collectorship.

General Carey is here pressing his confirmation as Collector at Cincinnati. He says the report that he denounced Congress as a set of drunkards in a recent speech is not true.

Smuggling Devices.

Other ingenious expedients of the smugglers on our Northern frontier, which it has doubtless cost much mental labor to perfect, have been detected by Custom officers and reported to the Department. Not long since five puncheons of a liquid passing under the convenient title of medical compounds was subject to examined and found to be composed of five gallons of castor oil, colored with cochineal or logwood, and forty-five gallons of alcohol. These ingredients are very easily precipitated, leaving the spirits in perfect purity. The object of all this compounding will be apparent, when it is remembered that medicinal liquids are subject to a duty of 50 cents per gallon, while highwines are subject to a duty of four dollars per gallon. Another compound was found to be composed of spirits of wine, orange peel, coriander, cinnamon, caraway, cloves and gentian in the parts of two ounces of drugs to one plat of spirits.

Important Decision.

Major General Halleck has received a communication from the Acting Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau in Maryland informing him that Chief Justice Bowie, of the Court of Appeals, had just rendered an important decision, in reference to the civil rights bill, which he said would be of great assistance to the Bureau in adjusting many cases which may come before it. In the case referred to, Chief Justice Bowie, it would be remembered, refused to discharge from arrest a white man on the plea that he had been committed on the testimony of a negro, claimed by the counsel to be contrary to the laws of Maryland. He decided that negro evidence was lawfully admissable under the civil rights law.

The Revenue.

Reports are yet to be received from New York and from the distant parts of the West before the receipts for the last fiscal year can be ascertained.

The Supreme Court Bill.

The Senate to-day having passed the House bill to reduce the number of Judges and to change the circuits of the United States Supreme Court, it only remains for the signature of the President to become a law. This leaves no vacant circuit, and obviates the necessity of the confirmation of Henry Stansbury, now pending in the Senate as Judge of the old Tennessee Circuit, in place of the late Judge Catron.

Southern Union Convention.

The radical Southern Unionists have also decided to call their convention in Philadelphia in September, instead of Washington, as first agreed on. Gov. Brownlow, of Tennessee, and Judge Paschal, of the same State, head the movement.

The Philadelphia Convention.

Southern papers received to-night contain a letter from Ex-Confederate Senator Hill, of Georgia, in which he says the Philadelphia Convention, and advising every Southern State to send delegates. He says: "Every man of every section, who thinks that the Union as it was with the Constitution as it now is can be restored and preserved, must be willing to aid in the work, should lose no time in giving his influence to this movement."

Cabinet Discussion.

It is understood that an important conflict of opinion prevailed in the Cabinet to-day, relative to the sentence of Judge Underwood, in the civilian prisoners convicted by court martial of murder in South Carolina to the civil authorities of that State, under writ of *habeas corpus*. **Secretary Stanton** strongly opposed it.

The Coalition of Johnson Clubs.

The coalition between the Johnson and Democratic clubs was brought about late last night, after a protracted meeting at Senator Doolittle's rooms. The extreme Democrats heartily opposed the movement, but more than two-thirds approved of it.

More Decapitations.

The President sent to the Senate to-day quite a list of decapitations of country postmasters.

Thad. Stevens Didn't Vote.

The yea and nay list shows that Thad. Stevens declined to vote to-day on the tariff bill. He was present at the time of the vote.

WASHINGTON, July 10.

NOMINATION REJECTED.

It is understood that the Senate to-day rejected the nomination of Mr. Sloonaker, as Collector of the First District of Pennsylvania.

BONDS ISSUED.

The fourth section of twenty miles of the Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division, having been completed, the Secretary of the Treasury has ordered the issue of bonds to the amount of $320,000 to the company, pursuant to law. Bonds to the amount of $640,000 have also been ordered for the section for the Central Pacific Company of California, one quarter of the work on a section of twenty miles having been completed.

CHANGES IN PAY DEPARTMENT.

An order has been issued from the War Department, relieving Col. R. P. Dodge from duty in the pay department, and assigning him to the pay department: also W. H. Jameson and G. B. Ely. They are to be mustered out on the 20th inst. These paymasters are to be mustered out because, on the trial of Col. Paulding, they testified to having transferred funds deposited to their credit from one bank to another, thus leading to justify Vols. Paulding, Col. J. L. Hodge, who has been serving as Chief Paymaster of the District of Washington and Virginia, Colonel, Lieutenant and Captain.

The Prussian chambers will probably be convoked on the 20th of July.

ANCONA, June 27.—Twelve men-of-war, comprising the first division of the fleet, left this port this morning, but are now leaving. The Italian squadron are preparing to follow and attack Lissa.

BERLIN, June 27.—Noon.—Last night the Army of the Elbe had a successful engagement near Liebenau, with the Hanoverians and Saxons, and five hundred men prisoners.

The Prussian army corps belong to the first station upon the Stelvio, and the Italians have taken up a position near the Port au Diable.

FRANKFORT, June 26.—The Prussians destroyed the railway bridge between Wordan and Grassmitz. At Altenberg the people released the prisoners.

The King of Saxony left Pragne to-day.

FLORENCE, June 26.—The army of Custozza, the Austrian forces numbered 90,000.

The First Army Corps Reserve on the heights to the left of Verona, have been driven by overwhelming number of Austrians, before which Italians were obliged to retire. Cialdini's division, and the cavalry of the line, protected the retreat of the army which was effected in good order.

The Plamell division took prisoners an entire battalion of Austrian chasseurs.

The Italian papers claim the last engagements with the Austrians, who suffered severe losses, and the Third Army Corps took about nine thousand prisoners. The figures seem very great, but those of the enemy are believed to be still more exorbitant. The Italian army, which did not abandon their position, nor were they overcome until after the enemy had received reinforcements, is reported to be in order. The Italians and Austrians retired from their respective positions.

BERLIN, June 26.—Prussia has again offered the King of Hanover an alliance, with a guarantee for his possessions, if the latter will abandon the cause of federal reform, and on condition of his capitulating with honors of war. It is hoped here that the King will accept, and have to-day.

PESTH, June 27.—A second conscription has been ordered in Croatia. The Croatian coast districts on the Adriatic have been declared to be in a state of siege.

Additional foreign news dated Vienna, June 27, says: Benedek's passive attitude is accounted for by his desire to have the Prussians cross at a junction with his army, and also to allow the Prussians to advance into Bohemia, so that he may cut off their supplies.

There is a dissension among the Hungarian liberals, the Deak party refusing to co-operate in insurrection unless the Austrians suffer a defeat, and the other party favoring immediate insurrection.

FLORENCE, June 27.—The King of Italy yesterday received the assistance of Francis Joseph of Austria, offering in exchange the Island of Sardinia, in addition to important concessions from the Papal Government. The Italian army is concentrated at Cremona and Piacenza.

PARIS, June 26.—Noon.—The Moniteur says.—The Federal Diet to-day appointed Prince Charles of Bavaria Commander-in-Chief of the Federal Army, with instructions to act in accordance under the direction of Benedek.

Count Rechberg, Austrian Minister, has addressed a dispatch to the President of the Council, saying that the battle of the 24th was neither lost nor won. He says that Austria has made a concentration of all our forces to resume the campaign. Our army is in excellent spirits, and in positions to be fully victorious.

BERLIN, June 27.—Prussia has replaced the military chests captured in Saxony, and the electorate of Hesse and Hanover.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, June 27.—Austria has proposed to her confederates to withdraw all their plenipotentiaries at the diet should be recalled, as a committee of five, and the Bay Imperial Government in the world, the broadest coal fields and untold deposits of the precious metals. Add to this, the unrivalled facilities for the development of manufacturing industry, and the unquestionable argument. Increase the duty on one hundred millions of foreign manufactures, and home consumption and allow another product of equal value to languish for the want of profitable labor, and you have the cause of poverty, idleness and oppression on the consumer. It is overwhelming testimony that we are the richest and most independent people in the world, and that the whole tariff system is a stupendous fraud, and nothing else.

A St. Petersburg dispatch says: General Greigh, an Englishman, formerly an officer of the Imperial Guard, is appointed Governor of the Emperor, has been attached to the Ministry of Finance. He is expected to be nominated Minister of Finance. He will then undertake a financial plan to the Emperor by which the English will give Russia $100,000,000.

Subscriptions continue throughout Russia for the erection of chapels in commemoration of the late attempt upon the Emperor's life.

NEW YORK, July 10.—A Darmstadt letter says: Nothing can be more preposterous than the news sent by the Prussian telegraph bureaus to England. There never was so unanimous a spirit as exists at Friedburg. The third Darmstadt regiment, said to be destroyed, is quartered in this town. The Prussians

The Daily Commercial

WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1866.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN W. GEARY.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF:
SAMUEL B. CLULEY.

FOR CLERK OF QUARTER SESSIONS:
JOHN G. BROWN.

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEX. HILANDS.

FOR RECORDER:
HENRY SNIVELY.

FOR REGISTRAR:
JOSEPH H. GRAY.

FOR COMMISSIONER:
GEORGE HAMILTON.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR
JOHN F. DRAVO.

FOR ASSEMBLY:
SAMUEL CHADWICK,
R. A. COLVILLE,
GEORGE Y. M'KEE,
GEORGE WILSON,
WILLIAM PETERS,
JOHN P. GLASS.

DEFEAT OF PRUSSIA.

Not more fortunate than the Italian was the Prussian army in its first onset with the Austrians. Within the space of five days the Austrian forces met and signally defeated both its foes, thus elevating itself to a high rank as a first class military power, and at one bound gaining an immense advantage in the present struggle. If it is true that Italy has called on France for assistance, the confession of Austria's superiority is complete.

We do not understand that the battle of the 27th, when the Prussians sustained a reverse, was of the magnitude of the battle of the 24th, which resulted in the defeat and retreat of the Italians. We infer it was not, for the Prussian forces were not known to be in that locality. Nevertheless, the advantage appears to have been positive, and the event is calculated to weigh heavily in the scale on the side of Austria.

If after the battle of Custozza Austria was disposed to regard her military character as having been vindicated, and to hold that she could then safely accede to terms with her enemies, surely she cannot hesitate now,—and we assume that, if the offices of France are brought into the struggle, they will be exerted to bring about an understanding without more fighting. It is to be questioned if Louis NAPOLEON will be disposed to enter the contest merely to undertake that which Italy and Prussia have measurably failed in. Furthermore, the conditions which he has declared will be the only ones possible to bring France into the field, have not yet been realized. Austria has done nothing to provoke France, but whip her first cousins.

OPPOSITION TO THE TARIFF BILL.

It would seem that the Western and Northwestern Representatives in Congress have resolved to kill the Tariff Bill, and thus save the President the trouble of doing it by applying his fatal rule of eleven, in the shape of a veto. Whether Mr. JOHNSON will regard this as an interference or a kindness, is a doubtful question. At any rate, it shows on their part a willingness to take the responsibility, a recklessness, a devotion to false notions, a disregard of the general welfare, quite equal to anything yet manifested by the President. Sectional combination for or against a measure or a policy, is not only antagonistic to the spirit of our Government, but in this particular instance it is a wanton disregard of the general good. It is virtually saying, what does not suit us shall not be —a coalition of dissatisfied fragments, on totally false principles, to defeat the patient and patriotic labors in behalf of a policy through which all parts of the country could be equally benefitted.

It has been alleged that the immediate admission of Southern Representatives to seats in Congress would endanger the Tariff principle. But it is difficult to perceive what they could do that the combined Western and Northwestern Representatives are not ready to attempt, and there is danger of their accomplishing. The violence of their opposition, especially that of the press, which for months has been industriously poisoning the public mind there, is paralleled only by the denunciations which the disloyal portion of the Southern press are hurling against Congress on many of measures deemed essential for the public good. The spirit of sectionalism in the two quarters appears to be developed to about the same extent. In former times the protective principle has been sacrificed by the union of Northern doughfaces with the combined Southern opposition. This time it is assailed from a quarter that has not the excuse the South has had, and which is disposed to accomplish the result in another way. It is fortunate, perhaps, that the States lately in revolt are not in their old places,—in such a case, it is not to be doubted, the coalition of the two extremes would leave for the cause of American industry no hope whatever.

There is something remarkable in the way this opposition has developed itself, and the menacing attitude it has assumed all at once. It is not an honest, out-and-out Free Trade principle; for, having got wool well inserted in the bill, it turns round and strikes at everything else, and manifests a willingness to sacrifice even wool, to prevent other interests obtaining equal justice. Sectional combination is not a legitimate, but a dangerous method of carrying or influencing legislation. In this case it is manifested at a moment and in a way peculiarly aggravating. It may compel the friends of the tariff to make concessions which under other circumstances would not be made, or it may result in losing the bill entirely.

To enable the reader to understand with what violence, and utter destitution of sense the Western members are appealed to, and what sort of arguments are at the bottom of their opposition, we present a few extracts from the Chicago *Tribune* of Monday, samples only of the daily issues of that journal. Here is sample number one:

"The tariff maniacs have got alarmed at the opposition to their scheme of plunder, and now talk about a compromise. There is no room for compromise. It is like a discomfitted highwayman proposing to take *half* the money of his intended victim, instead of the whole. If the prohibitory ring can pass their bill let them do it, *and brave the consequences*. Let no man who is away from the presence of his constituents on any such swindling compromise. If the speculators and robbers, who are pushing this bill, have no right to take $400,000,000, they have no right to take four cents."

Sample number two is a rare specimen of cool argument and fairness of statement. It is as follows:

"So far as Pennsylvania is concerned, her members have done little else than clamor for prohibitory imposts on iron, coal and glass, but we are curious to learn who are the Northwestern members that for a few cents per pound more duty on wool, are base enough to sacrifice the interests of their constituents by consenting to the enactment of the Colwell swindle?"

"Will one of our Washington reporters send us a correct list of the names of those Northwestern members referred to by Senator Wilson? We wish to let the people of the West promptly know who are the Judases that are betraying them.

"The prohibitory bill pending in the House if it should become a law, will take more money out of the pockets of the masses in one year's time, than all the sheep in the United States are worth. It will also rob the National Treasury of fifty to seventy millions of revenue, and transfer the money to the pockets of the speculators."

Number three is in this shape:

"Senator Wilson exhibits a higher degree of sagacity in opposing this tariff abomination than some of his colleagues from the New England States and from his own State, in the House of Representatives. We trust that they will see their interests from the same elevated standpoint that he does, and vote down the bill with the utmost vengeance, when it is put upon its passage. If they will only do this they may call it a Northwestern measure to their hearts' content."

We might add many more, but these will give a tolerable idea of the character of the opposition. Compared with it the opposition of the consistent Free Traders is to be respected for soundness and good spirit.

REMOVAL OF SOLDIERS FROM OFFICE.

At a meeting of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union in Washington City, on Monday evening last, resolutions were passed, censuring several bureaus of the different Departments, especially the Ordinance Office, for disregarding and setting at naught, the circular of the President, directing the preference in all appointments and promotions to be given to soldiers, by the dismissal of a number of clerks, who had lost limbs in defense of the country, and for retaining others who had never performed any military service.

The thanks of the Union were tendered to Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, for his prompt and decisive action in reinstating two of the clerks recently dismissed from the Ordinance Office; and also to Hon. J. K. MOORHEAD and THOMAS COMB, for their personal efforts in bringing this act of injustice, in the cases referred to, to the notice of the Secretary of War.

The Union also requested a thorough investigation of the several cases of dismissal, with a view to a reinstatement of the clerks, provided they are qualified for the positions they held. A Committee was appointed to wait on the Secretary of War and request him to take action in the case.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

It is quite probable that the South will be fully represented in the Philadelphia Convention. The Southern press is almost unanimous for a full representation, and is counseling the people as to what the delegates should do. Some of the papers look upon the Convention as a very important affair to the people of the South, in their present situation, and advise prudent action; to accept the results of the war, and submit to the necessities of the situation with cheerfulness; co-operation with the conservative men of the North in organizing a party with a platform that shall commend itself to the calm judgment of the people of both sections. But there are other papers whose counsels portend evil, both North and South, for they advise and urge their people to send delegates who will refuse all concessions, and to assert the sovereign right of the South in its length and breadth. Herein the Philadelphia affair realizes a trouble at the outset. Some of the managers are trying to make the South understand that an opportunity is now presented which she should not lose; that it is the first opportunity, since the war, offered her to place herself right with the North; and that a great deal depends on the manner in which she shall avail herself of it. It is maintained that if her delegates are wise, moderate and conciliatory, national men, the effect upon the Convention will be good; that it will assure harmony in the Convention, put down cavil, and demonstrate the willingness of her people to cordially co-operate with the moderate men of the North in restoring the Union.

The New York *Times*, perceiving the danger attending the experiment of assembling a convention at this time, wherein the Southern delegates will have "a free swing," admonishes her as to her duty, and speaks thus plainly:

"If the delegates," says the *Times*, "are selected from the ranks of those who have been known as fire-eaters, and with a view to the advocacy in behalf the South of the extreme opinions with which that body of the politicians has been identified; if it reiterate dogmas which the war has exploded, and refuse to recognize or recognize grudgingly, the conclusions logically resulting from the war; if it spurn the notion of concession, resent compromise as humiliation, and denounce the new order of things after the manner of Mr. Stuart, then, plainly, the utility of the convention will be impaired, the tongues of conservative Republicans will be silenced, and the outside radicals will exult as over an important victory. A victory it will be to them. Their case will have been proved out of the mouths of Southern witnesses, and the radical party will assume more aggressive, more arbitrary, more intolerant than ever."

The *Times* concludes by saying that such an opportunity as this may not soon recur again. The South, it says, has the power in her own hands to settle speedily the question of the position she would occupy in relation to the Union, that the spirit which animates her people will then be clearly shown, and that the delegates she sends to this convention will demonstrate her fitness for the privileges of representation in Congress.

The *Times* already betrays apprehensions, and no doubt thinks the affair is as likely to turn up tails as heads.

ANOTHER VETO.

The President, it is said, is engaged preparing a veto of the new Freedmen's Bureau Bill. One of the Presidential reasons will be, that eleven States are unrepresented—an objection fatal to all general legislation, and which, it is asserted, the President intends to urge. It is evident that in elevating it so frequently into importance, the President courts an issue on this point—and it is to form a plank in the platform of the new party.

A CERTAIN class of journals are very industriously circulating the report that General GRANT will soon be persuaded to become a candidate for President. It is hardly probable that he would deem it modest or necessary to make any explicit declaration on the subject at this time. To assume that he is to be proposed, for no better reason than to declare that he would not be a candidate, would be as unlike General GRANT as anything one can imagine. Of all the men in the world he is the very last to do so unseemly a thing. The assertions, pretended corrections and assumed interpretations of the General's wishes, are inventions significant only of the ingenuity by those putting them forth, at the possibility of his being a candidate. Just now a good many wandering politicians are searching out somewhere to go; and as the next Presidency enters largely into their calculations, it becomes necessary to dispose of GRANT, and this they are trying to do by making the statements referred to. They have no more authority to speak for him than for the Czar.

THE Washington *Republican* denies that the letters which the President has given up for publication, were marked either "private" or "confidential," that they were not "private" letters in any sense of the word; but were "written applications for a public office, and placed on file in the Executive Department as a public record for reference." The *Republican* avers that had they been marked "private and confidential" they "would not have been so received or considered." The explanation seems to be needed, but we question whether it amounts to complete justification of the act of surrendering to the public letters hitherto regarded and that were no doubt by the writers designed should be private.

Our Representative in Congress.

WASHINGTON, July 4, 1866.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

I have been thrown into constant communication with your representative, Gen. J. K. Moorhead, during the past winter, having had entrusted to my care a matter of some public importance. Looking at it as valuable to the interests of his own constituency, he has heartily co-operated with me, and has lost no opportunity, and spared no labor to obtain favorable action from Congress. Feeling a weight of obligation thus devolved upon me, I went to him and frankly asked the question, If I could be of any service in return? His reply was, "None. In doing your duty you will simply tried to do my duty to the people I represent." I shall be glad if this simple unvarnished letter will add a tim in the canvass for re-election. Your personal knowledge of myself will be guarantee that I am incapable of motives unbecoming a gentleman, or justice, and that I have no political connection or affinity with Gen. Moorhead, or any other candidate, in Pittsburgh or elsewhere.

Gen. M.'s course upon the question of the Railroad bills presented to Congress, was most manful and able. In a speech of some twenty-five or thirty minutes, he dissected the questions, drawing in the clearest manner the constitutional distinctions, and showing most lucidly the reasons why, in case at least, there ought and ought to be, Congressional influence. This bill will be lost, most probably, in the Senate; if so, *it will be owing entirely to the hostile position of the Pennsylvania Senators.*

In regard to the tariff, so wholly important to the interests of Pittsburgh, General Moorhead's labors have been assiduous, and to him may be attributed the shaping of many of its most valuable features. His business talents and energy, and his experience resulting from his long service, gained him a high position in the House, as is best evidenced by the committees upon which he is placed. The need for his efforts has not ceased, as the Tariff Bill, even if passed, will be the subject of the most powerful and combined attack immediately upon the re-assembling of Congress; and without meaning to disparage the other candidates, I would simply suggest that this is "no time for swapping horses." The inexperience of a new member might produce ill results that no amount of talent or business ability would remedy. A.

OLD AND NUMEROUS.—The Milwaukee *Sentinel*, of Monday, says an old lady arrived in that city in the last company of emigrants from Norway who is now nearly a hundred and five years of age. She had in the company, four children, all married, twenty grand children, fifteen of whom are married, forty-four great-grand children, six of whom are married, and ten great-great-grand children, making in all seventy-eight descendants—all of them in the party which passed through the city the present week. If we add the wives and the husbands of these direct descendants of the old lady, we will have a family of one hundred and three members, the age of mother of which still lives, and is in very good health, although becoming quite infirm. The name of this wonderful woman, "the mother of a mighty race," is Katrina Jansen.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HISTORY OF JULIUS CÆSAR, Vol. II. The Wars in Gaul, Pp. 650, 800, New York: Harper & Brother, publishers, 1866.

That sovereigns of France should, if at all inclined to historic literature, take special interest in the life and achievements of the first conqueror of their country, is not at all surprising. And, although several of them have made the commentaries of Cæsar, which are in fact his campaign journal, the subject of their study and given translations of portions of them, with notes and observations, none has presented to the public so extended and complete a history as that which has proceeded from the pen of the present Emperor, Napoleon III.

In the volume now before us, the most prominent events of Cæsar's history recorded, are his wars in Gaul (France) and Britain, interspersed, of course, with cotemporaneous and connected acts of the great hero in Rome itself. Bearing in mind what Cicero and Livius have said of the beauty, truth and perfection of Cæsar's own account of his wars, the Emperor gives in the following words, the plan and method of his own:

"If we would act upon the advice of these writers, we must digress as little as possible from the 'Commentaries,' but without restricting ourselves to a literal translation. We have often adopted the narrative of Cæsar, though sometimes changing the order of the matter. We have abridged passages where there was a prodigality of details, and developed those which required elucidation. In order to indicate in a more decisive manner the localities which witnessed so many battles, we have employed the modern names, especially in cases where ancient geography did not furnish corresponding names."

This last named picture is one which will be very acceptable to the classical as well as the general reader, giving the book, to the latter, the appearance of a modern history of ancient persons, places and events, and rendering to the classic reader a grateful aid in identifying the geographical names of Cæsar's Commentaries with those now borne by the same localities.

The history, as embraced in this volume, embraces the period from the year 695 to 705, from the building of Rome, corresponding to the years 58 to 46 before the beginning of the Christian era. It, of course, includes some of the most important domestic events of the republic, and among them the internal dissensions among prominent leaders, which eventually led to the downfall of the Republic, and the setting up of the Empire. Whether the occasional mention of the Imperial author, although they are not numerous, have any latent reference to the relations of France and himself with other nations, may be a matter of conjecture. But the following, in the end of the volume, which is dated March 29, 1866, has the look of a parallel, with a furtive apology, to the threatening condition of European affairs:

"The true author of war,' says Montesquieu, 'is not he who declares it, but he who renders it necessary.' It is not granted to man, notwithstanding his genius and power, to raise or will the popular voice; yet when elected by the public voice, he appears in the midst of the storm which endangers the vessel of State, then he alone can direct its course and bring it safe into the harbor. Cæsar was, therefore, the instigator of this profound perturbation of Roman society: he and become the Imperator only after it had been otherwise, when he disappeared all would have returned to order; on the contrary, his death gave up the world anew to the horrors of war. Europe, Asia and Africa were the theater of sanguinary struggles between the past and the future, and the Roman world found the heir of his name inside his cause triumph."

The work is for sale by Henry Miner, Fifth street.

A NARRATIVE OF ANDERSONVILLE: Drawn from the Evidence elicited on the Trial of Henry Wirz, the Jailer; with the Argument of Col. N. P. Chipman, Judge Advocate. By Ambrose Harper. 12mo, 420. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1866.

In this volume we have in narrative form, perspicuously written, the details of the horrors and inhumanities of Andersonville Prison. They are already painfully familiar to the public mind. The connection of the horrid cruelties of that slaughter house with the rebellion, and the guilty complicity of the leading spirits of the rebellion in the barbarous treatment of the prisoners, will never be forgotten. Wirz was but the agent, the tool, the jailer, but he, even, was not the chief culprit in the crime and ignominy. The efforts of a corrupt press to get up sympathy for the conspicuous head of the rebellion and his more distinguished accomplices, will not make the American people forget their connection with the starvation and misery that destroyed *thirteen thousand* of our brave but unfortunate defenders, in that one prison.

This volume is for sale by H. Miner, Fifth street.

FOUR YEARS IN THE SADDLE; By Harry Gilmore, pp. 291, 12mo, New York: Harper & Brothers, 1866.

It's humane and loyal man, of average morality, wish for a thorough trial of his patience, temper, and sense of honor, let him read this book. It is the story of a dashing, self-conceited rebel told by himself. Along with many marvelous feats of bravery and personal daring, he relates himself so many acts of treachery and falsehood, that we have come to have no confidency to the belief that a man who could so coolly lie and murder in the army, will also he in his story. And all doubt on that point disappears on reading his Munchausen narrative. He evidently has a sort of sneaking for the wild, dare-devil character, one quarter chevalier and three quarters brigand, and he sustains this ideal *in his book* remarkably well. The egotism of the story must be nauseous even to the reader who is deeply affected with rebelism and romance.

Here is his statement with reference to prisons and prisoners:

"I have been among prisoners at Columbia, Salisbury, Danville and Richmond, and it is my belief that the prisoners of the South were better fed than we were, and had a greater variety of food and more of it." He was in Fort Warren. "In prisons further South" than Richmond, Andersonville for example, "their food was scarce, I have reason to believe that they had plenty of everything except meat, and for that was given wheat to parch as a substitute."

These facts must sooner or later be made manifest, and the *heresy* that the Northern mind disabused of the many falsities so industriously circulated in this particular.

We fear that H. Gilmore is not the fittest man to operate on the "honest Northern mind" to reverse their convictions on this point. The mortality in Southern prisons he gravely ascribes not to the want of food, but to "unbecoming habits," and "the want of moral courage," which he explains to mean "home sickness."

The publishers have done their part in the style of the volume. But the contents reflect no credit in the judgment of the honest Northern mind, on the character of its author.

It is for sale by H. Miner.

PIERRE KELLER. A novel. By F. G. Trafford, author of "Maxwell Drewitt," "Race for Wealth," &c., &c. pp. 176, 8vo., Paper cover, New York: Harper & Brothers, 1866.

This is No. 272 of Harper's Library of Select Novels, issued in their usual style. For sale by H. Miner, Fifth street.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Police Commissioners of St. Louis are charged with giving a banquet on the "Fourth of July" at the bawdy house of a notorious courtesan named Julia Callahan, to such guests as they chose to invite. A worthy commentary on the morals of St. Louis.

The ladies of New York have introduced "crutches"—invisible affairs—worn for the purpose of keeping their shoulders well up. The top of the crutch fits under the arm-pit, and the place of steel which forms the body of the crutch is firmly fixed in a convenient receptacle located in a certain portion of a lady's attire, which we will suppose that a new kind of 'stay' law forbids my mentioning.

In 1837 and 1839 and in 1866 the United States has been at the expense and trouble of suppressing attempts against Canada. There is but one way to prevent a recurrence of this expensive process. It is to annex Canada.

A sanitary inspection in New York reports a man, his wife and four children as living in a room four feet below the rear yard, thirteen feet long, eleven feet wide and six feet high, with ventilation shut off on three sides and a small door opening into a yard of the filthiest character. That's metropolitan misery.

Peat promises to be useful for other purposes besides fuel. A patent has been taken out by which picture frames, book backs, card paper, mouldings and decorations for furniture, bricks for building purposes, fronts for stores and dwellings and all other articles in which bone, india rubber and gutta percha are component parts, can be manufactured from peat.

It is said that there is a cave in the mountains of Schoharie county, New York, which has been explored for a distance of twenty-five miles. Parties are generally carried four and a half miles. It has fine halls, splendid stalactites, and the usual wonders and curiosities of subterranean galleries.

Henry Ward Beecher's congregation at Brooklyn, New York, raised one thousand dollars last Sunday morning, in a few minutes, for the Portland sufferers.

A Richmond paper says there should be a new Cabinet office, and the secretary of the Exterior, and appointed from the South.

In the State of Jalisco, an extensive plot against the Emperor Maximilian has been discovered and frustrated. A number of leading Liberals were arrested, and a large quantity of arms intended for the revolutionary movement was seized. Others of the conspirators escaped, taking refuge in the mountains or on the islands in Lake Chapala, on the confines of Jalisco and Michoacan.

A new county is to be erected in Illinois, by taking a slice off the eastern part of Dewitt; one from the northern part of Piatte; one from the eastern side of Champaign, and a chunk from McLean.

The Buffalo *Courier* says concerning the recent railroad decisions in Pennsylvania:—"These decisions are of the most vital importance to the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, and will probably secure the completion of the Buffalo branch of this road. The officers of this road have been compelled to contend in the courts against the immense power of the Pennsylvania Central Company, and the victory has additional significance from this fact. This decision has a special interest as affecting the question of cheap coal and access to the Pennsylvania trade."

Peter Bayne, in a late letter to the Boston *Watchman and Reflector*, speaks of some efforts which have been lately made in England to bring about a more thorough union among different Christian denominations. The point aimed at, he says, is to make "a Catholic churchman with a Presbyterian preference, a catholic churchman with an Episcopal preference, a catholic churchman with a Baptist preference," &c., in each case "the churchman going before the denominationalism."

In Massachusetts, during the past year, thirty Congregational ministers have been dismissed: fifteen have died, twenty-one have been ordained, and twenty-six installed as pastors. Returns from three hundred churches show aggregate contributions amounting to three hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

REVENUE DETECTIVE SYSTEM.

Alleged Injustice and Hardship.

H. Wilkins & Co., of Baltimore, some four months ago, had their business closed by the Government, and were accused of having defrauded the Government of the amount of taxes on fifty-four thousand pounds of tobacco. Having been released they have published a card, detailing all the circumstances in the case. Four months ago an Inspector of Internal Revenue examined their books, which the firm readily assented to, but the Inspector after examining them four or five hours carried them off. Some ten days after that their business was taken out of their hands and seized by the Government. The firm demanded their books, stating that everything in them could be explained.

The Inspector got an order from Washington to look into the matter and make the assessment if necessary, which he did, and made an assessment against them of eighteen thousand dollars. To show their innocence, they protested and demanded their books, but were refused. A day of trial was set, and the books brought into court and placed in the hands of the Clerk of the Court. The firm then proceeded to make a copy from the books, which were all the time guarded by a detective. The abstracts from the books showed that the firm had overpaid their taxes. They then went to the Assessor, who, after thoroughly investigating the case, declared the statement of the firm correct, that there was no fraud. The Assessor so reported to Washington. The detective followed the statement to Washington and insisted on bringing the case before the Court, as he was the informer and was interested in the case. He succeeded, and a new trial was commenced in the United States Court, which lasted twelve days, and resulted in a disagreement of the jury,—nine standing for acquittal and three for conviction. Time for acquittal are willing to certify that one of the three expressed himself, while in the jury room, in favor of the Government, right or wrong. Another one was willing to find the firm not guilty, providing they would bind themselves not to sue their opponents for damages. The third one had the books explained by the detective outside of the court room, which he confessed.

The firm again went to Washington, and asked the Secretary of the Treasury to have the matter investigated by any one he might choose to select. The Secretary sent a gentleman who went to the Judge and was told by him, that he thought the jury ought to have declared for the firm, as others told him the same. He reported to Washington, and returned with an order to release the firm, providing they pay the cost of the trial and agree to drop all claims against the Government and its officers. Not knowing how long it would be before it would be concluded by a jury, they submitted and were released.

The above is their statement condensed. We may here add, that similar complaints against detectives are frequently heard. This case is believed to be substantially that of many persons in different parts of the country.

The People of Mexico.

Mexico, it is estimated, has now about the same number of people which she had twenty years ago—eight millions, of these, only one million are pure whites, two millions mixed breeds, who are whites by education and sympathy. The remaining seven millions are Indians and the various grades of mixtures of whites, Indians and negroes, who are properly regarded as Indians from their habits and styles of living. The Indians of Mexico appear to be of two races—the one (Aztec) light color, with decided Jewish nose and cast of features; the other dark copper color, broad face, prominent cheek bones, like the North American Indians, but they are a totally different race from their Northern brethren, being capable of a high civilization, and possessing many other different natural impulses, which render them agriculturists and artisans rather than warriors and hunters. In point of intellect the Indian of Mexico is so strong that the white man has never been able to dominate him, and the Spaniards were only too willing to live with them upon terms of equality and friendship. The French sent several expeditions against the Indians of the sierras; but all returned worsted. The Americans were but little more successful, and finally, were obliged to conclude a treaty with these wild sons of the mountains.

In the industry the wealthy Indians, descendants of the Aztec nobility, are among the best educated and most prominent people of the country. The late able lawyer of Mexico are Indians; Alvarez, Juarez, Mendez, Degollado, and several other of the first men of the nation are Indians. Even the late beautiful lady of great poetical genius, and probably the greatest living woman of Mexico, is an Indian of obscure origin; and Senor Altamirano, of the State of Guerrero, the most eloquent man in Mexico, and leader of the Liberal party in the last Mexican Congress, is a full blooded Indian. But these are emphatically of the "first families," who have been educated, showing what Indian nature may become by cultivation. The large majority, nine-tenths at least, are sunken in ignorance and vice, enduring life—not living—with a stolid indifference, and whose sole ambition is a little corn, a few beans, a pig, a fine hat and exemption from labor. They are merely "born, vegetate and rot."

CONNECTICUT "BLUE LAWS."—In an old copy of the Northampton (Conn.) *Spy*, published in 1787, appears nearly a column of the "Blue Laws" of Connecticut, including among others the following: "No one shall travel, cook victuals, make beds, sweep house, cut hair or shave on the Sabbath day. No one shall run on the Sabbath day, or walk in the garden or elsewhere, except reverently to and from meeting. No woman shall kiss her children on the Sabbath or fasting day. No minister shall keep a school. Whoever wears clothes trimmed with gold, silver, or bone or lace, above two shillings per yard, shall be presented by the grand jurors, and the selectmen shall tax the offender at £300 estate. No one shall read common prayers, keep Christmas or saint day, make minced pies, dance, play cards, or play on any instrument of music, except the drum, trumpet and jewsharp. No gospel minister shall join people in marriage; the magistrates only shall join in marriage, as they may keep the banns from scandal to Christ's church. When parents refuse their children a reasonable marriage, the selectmen shall determine the point. No man shall court a maid in person or by letter, without first obtaining the consent of her parents; £5 penalty for the first offense, £10 for the second, and for the third imprisonment during the pleasure of the court. Married persons shall live together or be imprisoned. Every male shall have his hair cut round, according to a cap."

LONDON ALE AND PORTER.

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From the celebrated breweries of BARCLAY, PERKINS & CO., and stables of Messrs. ALLSOPP, are received in exhibition the above articles are the best of tonics. We also have on hand a very fine stock of pure Old Liquors, for medicinal use, such as Cognac Brandy, Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin, Champagne, Port and Blackberry Wines. Also, pure Holland Gin, Jamaica Rum, Blackberry Brandy, &c., which have been selected with great care for the special wants of families and the trade, and which we can recommend as that comes from our house as being perfectly pure and the best genuine in the market.

MCLURAN & MCBRENNAN, Druggists,
Jy6 85 Market st., cor. Diamond, near Fifth st.

WANT SUPPLIED.

London Ales, Bottled Ales, London Porter, Brown Stout.—To get genuine Imported London Ale, Porter, or Brown Stout has been almost an impossibility in this city, notwithstanding the fact that there are few cities more suitable for their consumption and invalids. The want has at length been supplied. A large assortment of the finest brands, comprising BARCLAY & PERKINS' LONDON STOUT, BASS & CO'S. INDIA PALE ALE, CAMPBELL'S SCOTCH ALE, etc., just received at FLEMINGS DRUG STORE, No. 84 Market street, and is sold by the case or single bottle at the lowest rates. The collateral ancestors" of the late Prince Consort, while the present authorized version was introduced "with the sanction of the Royal predecessor of my mother," to wit, Queen Elizabeth. Some ill-natured reporter wrote "ancestor" instead of "predecessor" and the Prince has been a good deal quizzed for tracing his ancestry to a maiden queen.

—Mr. George Peabody's movements in Canada are of a very moderate character.

—General Dou Abagail Lozano private secretary of General Santa Anna, who died on the 8th inst., was born in Valencia, Venezuela, S. A., in 1823. He at one time represented the Venezuelian Government at the Peru capital, and afterwards became conspicuous as a soldier.

—Don Francisco Pimentero, one of the most learned men in Mexico, has published a book upon the conquest of the American Indians, in which he absolutely sustains the proposition that as long as the natives remain in the condition in which they now are, Mexico cannot aspire to the rank of a nation, properly so-called.

—The "mill" between James Mace and Joseph Goss, for the championship of England, is to be pulled off on the 21st of August.

—Judah P. Benjamin's position at the English bar is simply that of a barrister. His duties relate only to the conduct and argument of suits which are placed in his hands by attorneys. He only knows such clients as are brought to him by attorneys. He can receive no business directly from suitors or clients, but it must all come to him through attorneys. He cannot even hold an interview with clients except in the presence of the attorneys.

—Isaac V. Fowler, the absconding and defaulting ex-Postmaster of New York, set out to return to that city and engage in mercantile pursuits.

—The incomes of the Chicago newspaper men are reported as follows: Of the *Tribune* office Lieutenant-Governor Bross returns $36,290, Albert Cowles $40,000, J. Medill $24,088, and Horace White $20,410. Of the *Journal* office Charles L. Wilson returns $31,169, and J. L. Wilson $14,672. Wilbur F. Storey, of the *Times*, returns $25,164.

Sales of Leading Chicago Wholesale Houses in 1865

[From the Chicago Times, July 6.]

During the year ending May 1, 1865, the sales of the three leading dry-goods firms were as follows: Field, Palmer & Leiter, $8,794,393; J. V. Farwell & Co., $8,823,594; Bowen Brothers, $5,160,000. During the year ending May 1, 1866, the sales of the same houses were as follows: Field, Palmer & Leiter, $8,531,594; J. V. Farwell, $7,522,-875; Bowen Brothers, $5,000,000.

The three heaviest wholesale grocer firms in 1865 figured as follows: Day, Allen & Co., $2,325,-000; Follard, Doane & Co., $1,500,000; G. C. Cook & Co., $1,500,000. This year we have: Day, Allen & Co., $2,500,000; G. C. Cook & Co., $1,000,000; Geo. W. Flanders, $2,000,000; Hinsdale, Sibley & Endicott, $1,200,000.

Among the wholesale dealers in hardware, we find the following figures credited to Hall, Kimbark & Co.: 1865, $1,000,000; 1866, $800,000.

In 1865, the heaviest produce and commission merchants were C. B. Goodyear, $1,500,000; H. O. Armour & Co., $1,208,000; William Lithe & Co., $1,200,000; Maitland & Scranton, $1,000,000. We have this year: Munn, Norton & Co. stand $4,700,000; Sprague, Preston & Co., $2,000,000; Davis, Pope & Co., $2,000,000; Maitland & Scranton, $2,200,000.

Colonel Thomas A. Scott, and other leading railroad engineers, are asking the consent of Congress to tunnel the Mississippi river at St. Louis, instead of bridging it; the tunnel to be constructed of wrought iron, not to exceed in cost three millions of dollars, and to be completed in three years.

PORTLAND.

At the meeting of the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, held at the Mayor's office on the 9th inst, to consider the case of the sufferers by the recent terrible conflagration in Portland, Maine, gentlemen present, formerly residents of Portland, were requested to prepare a statement concerning that city and the extent of its recent devastation, to be published for the information of our citizens.

The gentlemen referred to are of the opinion it of nothing they may say will convey a more vivid and painful picture of the desolation which now reigns over that city, once so beautiful, than has already been conveyed by the telegraphic reports which have reached us and all parts of our land. It is not, therefore, their intention, in the following brief sketch, to do more than to speak of the city as it was, in some of its respects, and to identify the locality and territorial extent of the ravages of the devouring fire, and to confirm the estimate already made, in the minds of the community, of the loss sustained by families, merchants, and manufacturers, and by the whole people, in the check inevitably put upon the material prosperity, and upon their social, educational and religious institutions.

Portland was a city, from its location, of rare beauty, as was admitted by all who have seen it. On a tongue of land on Casco Bay, with its clusters of islands, surrounded on three sides by water, in length between three and four miles, and in breadth about one-third of a mile, rising from the center to either extremity like an amphitheater, it presented to the observer from the bay an object seldom seen. Its tasteful residences, its numerous spires, its abundance of large shade trees, completely covering many entire streets, and rising above the dwellings and giving to it the name of the Forest City, have been the object of remark by all visitors. Its harbor, perfectly safe and easily approached, is one of the finest and best in the United States. Founded in 1632, it has previous to the recent most disastrous conflagration been destroyed three times—in 1675 and 1690 by the Indians, and in 1775 by the British. None of its former losses will compare at all with the last. Indeed it is not to be mentioned, whether any city in our land, compared with it in size and wealth, ever suffered so severely. It is only about eighteen years since Portland began to exhibit signs of energy and growth. Previous to that time the loss of her West India trade on which she had been almost wholy dependent had crippled all her activities. Her stores were closed, her streets were silent, her avenues were deserted, and her young men on reaching their majority at once left for the West or South. The opening of railroads to different parts of the State, and especially the road to Montreal, at once gave a new impulse to trade of every kind. Manufactures were established, ships crowded her harbor, and lines of British steamers connected with the Atlantic and St. Lawrence railroad. The growth of this city since that time has been constant. The population in 1850 was but 15,000; now 33,000. The fire of July 4th and 5th has desolated a tract one and one-fourth miles long by one-third of a mile wide—two hundred and fifty acres of the business part of the city. Many entire blocks of stores are gone. Manufactories, hotels, churches and school houses, have swept away. Very many long streets, with fine residences and rows of stately elms, are wholly destroyed. Wood's white marble hotel, five stories high, is with the ruins. The Catholic church, valued at $100,000, is burned. Dr. Payson church, connected with which are so many tender memories, is swept away. The Atheneum, with its large library and collection in natural history, is wholly lost. The elegant and spacious city and county buildings, with a hall unsurpassed in the country, and which contained the records of the city, and which cannot be replaced for less than $800,000, is also burned. The burnt district was the business part of the city. There were the banks, the lawyers' offices, the jewelers, the book stores, the printing offices, the dry goods jobbers, the shoe dealers, the wholesale and retail stores of every kind. In all, seven churches and eight hotels were burned.

The estimated loss of $10,000,000 will be seen to be too small, when the loss of Brown's sugar refinery and the city and county buildings, with their contents, will be fully one-fifth of that sum. Eleven thousand people are homeless.

The rapidity of the flames permitted but little to be saved. Men who were independent a few days ago, are beggars to-day. The beauty, comfort and wealth of the city are swept away. All local, and it is feared many foreign, insurance companies will be unable to pay their losses. Suffering and want abound. In a few months the rigors of a northern winter will be on them. Shelter must be provided soon, or greater suffering must be experienced. Seldom has there been a stronger claim on the sympathies and charities of our people.

PERSONAL.

—Garibaldi has requested his friends to give up *eating* him. "The time for action," he says, "has come, and we must postpone festivals till the Italian flag floats in triumph from the towers of San Mark."

—Miss Anna E. Dickenson is spending the summer at a place called Rye Beach.

—Henry W. Longfellow has finished his translation of Edmund Dante's "Divina Commedia." It is now in press.

—Stephen H. Branch has taken a colored partner and commenced the publication of a small sheet in New York, called the *Remembrancer*. The black man parades the streets of that city with a basket on his arm full of papers, and a placard suspended from his neck on which is inscribed: "This is the partner of Stephen H. Branch."

—The London *Art Journal* for June has a long and favorable notice of Albert Bierstadt's picture of the "Rocky Mountains." It also informs us that Bierstadt was born in 1830, and at two years of age accompanied his parents to America, and afterwards returned to Europe and studied art at Dusseldorf. The late Hasenclever, was a cousin of Bierstadt's.

—Kensett, McEntee and Launt Thompson, the artists, are sojourning at Milford, Pa. Mr. Thompson's bronze statue of Napoleon I., is the property of a gentleman residing at that place.

—Dr. Evans, the noted American dentist in Paris has just published a good patriotic work in the shape of a neat pamphlet, entitled: "Letter from an Uncle to his Nephew on the Government of the United States." It gives a simple explanation of our complexity of State and Federal government.

—At Orange, N. J., there dwells a retired sea-captain, having a pleasant home and a pretty lawn, on which he and his family pic-niced on the "Fourth." A correspondent says: "In the exuberance of his patriotism, the old captain not only displayed the American flag, but the flags of all nations, and at most complete collection of sea signals. Prominent among the latter was the well-known and patriotic signal: 'We are short of water,' and the immense bowl of punch, almost a puncheon, on the table bespoke the touching assurance of the truth of the signal."

—The Prince of Wales made a rather skillful little speech in laying the foundation

The Daily Commercial

GOD'S QUIET.

There's silence in the holy place
Where sits the Holiest on His Throne;
And silence in the unmeasured space
Where silver stars go roaming on.
Eternally, eternally,
Around Him flows the harmony
Earth only breaks the harmony
With her discordant curse.

Sad Earth! whose music breaks in moans
Against the crystal of the sky—
Poor Earth! to have no bliss or groans
Where with to mark applause.
All silently, all silently,
Upon Her full the light and dew;
God sends his blessing into thee—
A case! His judgments too.

Now wherefore is the constant strife?
And wherefore is thy ceaseless moan?
Why does the dust of our low life
Rise up in clouds before the Throne?
Unceasingly, unceasingly,
We vex His patience with our prayers;
For Him to rise and work, we cry,
Impatient that He spares.

For Him to work! Him chariot wheels
Pause never in their onward way;
Even now before Him Error reels;
And yet we charge Him with delay!
All silently, all silently,
He breaks the rods, He gives them meed.
Calmly, for His eternity
Hath time for any deed.

I think it is that we were weak:
Our life so quiet, so faint our breath;
We find the feebler words we speak
strike harshly on the shore of death.
And yet they live eternally,
They echo on a far-off shore;
O mortals! know your destiny!
Speak hopeless words no more.

God's great heraldry—the light
Eternal like valley, hill, abyss;
And triumph crows the perfect right
Wherever in that vast of deep compass this.
In silence His eternity
Flows round our little isle of life.
There's room for faith in that great sea—
With us, for only strife.

Hours at Home, June.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

The disease called *febris nigra*, or black death, has appeared in Ireland. Four cases occurred lately in Dublin, and an inquest has just been held on an artisan in Belfast named Holmes, who, we are told, he was "livid, and deep blotches and black marks over his body, as if said the surgeon who had attended him, he had been fired at from a short distance with black cartridge. The spots were raised above the level of the skin, and could be quite sensibly felt. Death in this instance was accelerated by drinking. Febris nigra has heretofore been almost entirely unknown in Ireland.

Baron Rothschild long since removed all his valuables from his chateau across the Rhine, and this example is now being extensively followed by landlords in Prussia, Germany, Austria and Italy.

The theaters of Italy are mostly closed in consequence of war threatening.

The gambling tables at Wiesbaden are shut up in consequence of the Prussian invasion. Numbers of the habitues of the German watering places are flocking to Paris.

The details of the distress prevailing in Hungary, and generally in the Eastern provinces of Austria, are truly heartbreaking. In the Bukovina, especially, misery drives the inhabitants to the very last extremities, parents offering to sell their children that the little ones should not die of hunger. A Semlin journal states that a few days since a resident of the Faubourg de Posch, at Tchernovitz, purchased from an unfortunate man three children (two boys and a girl). After much haggling the father received nine florins. The same day a peasant woman arrived in the same town with her two daughters—one twelve and the other fourteen years of age. She offered them to a landed proprietor for ten florins each, leaving the latter free to choose. The gentleman counted him self by giving alms to the poor woman without buying her children. The mother and children had been in the most complete destitution since the death of the father, who had expired of hunger.

About eighty-five packages of specie belonging to the Hanoverian government have reached the Bank of England, where they have been deposited for safety.

Signor Muestori, a Sicilian, has invented a mail-coat which no revolver could pierce, no bayonet could cut.

As a distinctive mark, the Prussians in the coming campaign are to wear a strip of white linen with a red cross worked upon it round their left arm.

A New South Wales paper says: A sea monster has been caught in Bateman's Bay. It resembles a huge turtle, having four large flippers. It is covered with a strong shield. The head and neck resemble those of a tortoise. It weighs fifteen hundred pounds, and is thirteen feet long.

The rank of "General of the Army," just conferred upon Garibaldi, is equivalent to that of a Marshal of France, or of a Field Marshal of England.

The *Patriot* says:—Wesleyan Methodism has come to a standstill in Great Britain. In Staffordshire and all the Southern districts it has been steadily losing ground for several years. In the London circuits during the last year there was an increase of nearly six hundred members, but in so many of the others was there a decrease that the total gain shown on the numerical returns for the year just closed is scarcely more than a single hundred. Complaints are made of a general laxity of discipline, of the abandonment of love feasts, and slacker attendance at the class meetings. The Wesleyans themselves say that they must seriously consider the causes of their unsatisfactory position.

The journals of the South of France speak in the most favorable terms of the crops of rye, oats, barley and wheat. The yield of potatoes, peas, beans and other vegetables is also unusually abundant.

The London *Spectator* speaks of Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton as the wife of the Secretary of War.

At a late Court ball the Prince of Wales has twice danced with Mrs. Ritchie, daughter of the late Gen. Wadsworth.

THE PARIS FASHIONS.

Crinoline and Hoop Skirts—Newest Styles of Gloves, Ribbons, Dress Trimmings, Lace, Sashes, Scarfs, and Velvets—The Catalne Chapeau—Silk Pelerines, Jackets and Chemisettes, &c., &c.

The Paris correspondent of the New York *Herald*, under date of June 23d, writes: I cannot be too particular in impressing on your readers the necessity of wearing scarcely any crinoline under short skirts; short are those which do not quite reach the ankle. The reason is palpable, but should you have readers who prefer illustration to meditation I will beg them to picture a doll in crinoline when awkwardly held up to be positual observers of fashions, and they may rest assured that that would be the fleet produced on themselves by steel hoops and short petticoats, even when the wind is not very high. When worn with long gored robes, the crinoline must be extremely pliant, following the cut of the skirt with proper gradation. It may be a difficult task for the dressmaker; but if her under steel work is at all wiry a robe made thereover will be anything but graceful, and the wearer should do well to prefer a plain flounced petticoat over a shorter stiff one. The best corset to follow as a rule for the present would be to discard hoops under short skirts, and simply have all those taken in round the pre-existing train crinolines. This is the state of things in Paris, although cages in former dimensions are still seen swinging to and fro in shop windows.

Speaking of gloves, he says: Let not a Paris mark tempt one to suppose one must infallibly e good kid. I have tried on some of the very worst in the most civilized shops of this most civilized town, where to be *mal gantee* or *mal chaussee* is equivalent to being disgraced for life. The new glove is the Josephine, and it must be good, because its make is so peculiar that it could not be put on if inferior in quality. There is no seam down that part of the and beginning with the tip of the little finger nd ending below the wrist; the palm and back re cut in one, and the thumb has few motion, of being tightened in with the circular seam, hich so often splits. Then there is no diamond-shaped patch between the fingers, and altogether the Josephine fits as an upper skin ight to fit.

The next things to select carefully are ribbons. adies look out for what they denominate "the stout ribbon." Now, why should a ribbon be stout? It is to be noped ribbons are not to be worn faded because they have some good substance left in them. A ribbon ought to be nothing but a shade, a tint, an artifice to prick on one's natural advantages. It should be soft, silky, and thus will never crease. The fashionable ribbons are made of moire and in all colors, to match the dresses they are worn with. hey are used in great variety of shapes and f many purposes. The Empress "reine" ising from the neck down the back. They are ade of black moire, the long ends being sewn ith little bits of lozenge shaped satin placed on the front of the neck; jet ornaments of medallions sometimes form the centre. I ve also noticed a quantity of little ends, terminated by tassels or beads, for the same purpose.

A new corn-colored ribbon, made of open ork, is also much worn for neck ties. It oks like fine silk canvas, and can be embroidered with forget-me-nots or hearts-ease, at a distance. Lace leaves and flowers are wn on the ends of plain narrow ribbon and ton under muslin or lace pointed collars.

Ribbon plays a very important addition on inner dresses. Some are very rich and do it cost less than twenty-five francs per dozen, long these are the so-called olives, which are ade of mother-of-pearl, all sizes; those for ress are immense. There is the *pt. fils* bute n, on medallions; the "Gnaulateur," which is ill horse's head on flat mother-of-pearl; the aseau, buttons about as large as a small ess-plate; the oxydized silver horse shoe; e imperial bee button, and others less remarkable.

Vaisseaudorie in every shape is in great favor, ostly jet; made by hand in a crotchet work is richest, and forms either leaves, clover, or oshars; beautifully worked sleeves are much mired. These ornaments are placed on the ist at the middle of the back, or on the olders and on the back of the neck, when 'elegant *fichu* dress is preferred. These s or streams are very light; they are loops of tons over ends which seem to roll out of the ments they are sewn on. Straw ornaments very fashionable; fruit and flowers are ostfully imitated, currants and grapes especially.

The new jet fringe is much worn on loose inch merino jackets. It is made of a long bugle, threaded on thick twisted silk fringe, h knot at the end of each bugle.

he new lace is called "guipure grisaille." It is ade of black and white, mixed, and is put ummer dresses.

he newest sash is the plaid or chene scarf. It is made as white as the ribbon can be manufactured at Lyons. It may be a very expensive article, as a white muslin robe—thirty ve per metre—has been sold that can be more nely. The usual length of sash required is ree metres. The same patterns and colors are de into much narrower ribbons, for bows, ttes to the bells.

ells are embroidered with imitation seed ls, and fringed with loops or bails of the le, jet, crystal, pearl and straw are *extremes* ionable features.

ircles on which these are worked are worn ough and heavy. The made up Grecian ban- never set so well on the head as those on the wearer winds turnips or blinds over hair herself. There is, how ver, a freak ed Marie Stuart, ornamented with crystal ge which would become anybody, and s has not to be put placed on the head to plete a coiffure. It comes on in a point e forehead, dividing clusters of hair from ow parts, which on the sides are crossed by a little basket work of velvet or gold ds.

nd now I must mention a lovely little pean called Catalane, which is the newest ort of bonnet, and although it has only been a few days has already created quite a sen- on. It is a long square foundation of tulle ow. I am aware that the expression long ngle is not geometrical, but it is long and re in fact any one contends that if it is long it re is square, that person is a quibbler, and to be one I think a gentleman who deserves to be a gentleman would not read. The square is confined on its two long sides, with a pair ostrich strings to bind up his keen intellectual perceptions, which will some day or other work evil to the owner thereof. The said foundation is exactly the shape of the folded pocket handkerchief which the Italian women lay on the top of their heads, whether to keep that part warm, or preserve it from the sun, or to look ornamental, is uncertain. Our Paris Catalanes are intended to look cool by wearing; they are wired round and slightly curved over the top of the chignon. From the two corners behind hang trails of flowers or velvets. While they are edged all round with bells of straw or beads, or crystal fringe, sometimes with an elegant fall of lace. A fascai straw square, bedecked with cerise velvet and dotted round with bunches of very small black grapes in vine leaves, which are frosted over, looks rich and Southern, and is most becoming to a brune. Bandages of the same fruit and flowers as those used for trimming can accompany this.

I have seen bunches of white currants for the ears, in preparation, which are to be worn with wreaths of currant foliage; also cherry earrings. The new sashes are to be plain, pink, apple green or cerise taffeta petticoats, over which are looped up in front short airy silk muslin skirts, pearl grey and white. These silk petticoats have sometimes a flounce around the bottom laid in flattened pleats or flat folds when the French call plisse. The pockets to be made are lined with the same taffeta as that used for the petticoat. All lace diminishes bodies for full dress should be tight and plain with low pattis coat bodies. Those made with folds are now used for *negligee*.

Chemisettes instead of bodies will be worn all the summer in the plain brown holland (or ralbaldi to the rich lace bodies with colored silk linings underneath. Corslet bodies are made of the same muslin as the skirts, and are worn over high muslin chemisettes.

The *Redingote* is still made without short sleeves and most richly worked, sometimes lined with blue and maize, and never with skirts.

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For gas manufacturing and domestic purposes, are prepared to receive and fill promptly, orders by rail or river, for this superior coal from their mines on the Youghiogheny, near Osceola Station, Connellsville railroad.
Barges loaded with dispatch.
Yard, foot of Try street, near Connellsville railroad depot.
Office, 31 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.
T. N. PATTERSON,
jy23-3m-eod Superintendent.

COAL! COAL! COAL!
N. J. BIGLEY
is now prepared to furnish, from his Youghiogheny Mines, the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity with a superior article of well screened
Lump and Nut Coal
YARD, FOOT OF GRANT STREET,
NEAR BROWNSVILLE PACKET LANDING.
Hotels, Rolling Mills, Glassworks, &c., supplied on liberal terms. Orders solicited and promptly filled. Wagons also supplied. ap22-1y

JOS. S. FINCH.
RYE
WHISKY.
JOSEPH S. FINCH
Successor to
THOMAS MOORE.
Manufacturer of
Copper-Distilled
Pure Rye Whisky.
Nos. 120, 121, 122 and 126
FIRST STREET,
PITTSBURGH
ap16-6m

FRESH ROLL BUTTER.
20 bf. bbls. Prime Roll Butter;
10 bxs Prime Roll Butter:
For sale by
mh26 J. B. CANFIELD,

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.
FOR SALE—
A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE,
Suitable for a Dairy Farm, in Ross township, 3½ miles from Birmingham, near Lightcaps old stand, on the Perrysville Plank Road on which is erected a good substantial cotHouse, containing nine rooms, with all modern improvements, with Tenant House, Spring House, and the best of water; also a large Barn, Stable with stabling for 25 to 40 head of stock, a fine orchard containing nearly 700 fruit trees of the best quality, together with a large variety of grapes. This farm contains about 24 acres, all well watered with the best of springs, and in the highest state of cultivation. Will be sold on reasonable terms. For further particulars address GEORGE HOLLEROFT,
Box 308 Allegheny City,
or JONES & PEARSON,
Attorneys at Law, Pittsburgh, or
JAMES M. TAYLOR,
Alderman, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh.
jy6-6t

BRICK HOUSES
FOR SALE,
In the Ninth Ward, Pittsburgh. The undivided One-Third of the Estate of the late JOHN J. VAUGHN, can be bought by applying to Mrs. EMILY A. VAUGHN, on the premises, or to DEMPSEY & DUNN,
jy6-3w Braddock's Field.

FOR SALE--
500 Acres Coal,
Near Mansfield, on Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad.
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
jy4 No. 102 Fourth street.

10,000 ACRES LAND FOR SALE.
Liberal Terms to Settlers.
Situated in the fertile Valley of the Kanawha, West Virginia, unsurpassed for richness of soil and quality of timber. Coal and other minerals in great quantities. Some of the tracts but a short distance from the great Kanawha and Stanley Rivers. Several Farms with Houses, Orchards, &c., in good condition. Prices according to location and improvements. Thirteen of Land improved at the extremely low price of four dollars per acre, with privilege of choosing out of the above number of acres. A large settlement has already been formed and is daily increasing. Clear title Warranted. For further particulars, address
WM. H. HALL, Allegheny City, Pa.,
Or call at PARK & BRILL'S DRUG STORE, No. 77 Federal street.
my15-d&w-3m

VALUABLE
FARM FOR SALE.
125 Acres of land, situate in Versailles Township, Allegheny county, on the Greensburg Turnpike, with in 1 mile of Port Perry, and 4 miles of the Pittsburgh, Va Railroad at Brinton station. 12 miles East of Pittsburgh. This farm contains about 50 acres of the finest quality of LIMESTONE AND COAL, sufficient for family use. Is well watered by several springs of EXCELLENT WATER; the improvements are a LARGE FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, new frame dwelling house, LARGE FRAME BARN, CARRIAGE HOUSE, Spring House, and other Out-buildings. There is also upon the farm a fine orchard of WELL SELECTED FRUIT. This farm will be sold cheap, for a purchaser offers. Apply on the premises, or Inquire of S. B. W. GILL,
No. 89 Fifth street, Pittsburgh,
or of James Wilde, on the premises.

HOUSE
FOR SALE.
I offer to sell, on moderate terms, a convenient, well built, two story brick DWELLING HOUSE, on Second street, below Market street.
Possession given immediately.
HILARY BRUNOT,
my24-eod1w 115 Penn street

FOR SALE.—SEWICKLEY RESIDENCE.
Twenty-six acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, on which is a two story frame dwelling containing seven rooms, with all the modern style; cellar under the whole house, good spring water at the door, an excellent water. 1,500 fruit trees, including every variety. Three acres in forest trees, near by; also good grapery, and abounding in strawberries.
JOHN E. GALBRAITH,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
No. 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE.
A VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE,
At Edgewood Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, one half mile from Wilkinsburg, 11 acres 133 perches of Land, a fine new dwelling, containing ten rooms and cellars underneath, Barn and other out buildings on the premises. For further information call at No. 106 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, or on the premises.
jal3-tf J. S. KING.

OIL LANDS FOR SALE.
Several valuable tracts of OIL TERRITORY, bordering on the Kanawha river, West Virginia, are offered for sale by the undersigned. For information deeds, plans, &c., apply to me at No. 80 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
WM. M. MOFFETT,
au4-tf Attorney at Law.

ATTORNEYS.

H. C. MACKRELL. / J. G. M'COMBS.
MACKRELL & M'COMBS,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
No. 89 Grant Street,
my23 PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOS. C. YOUNG. / JOHN JAY YOUNG
YOUNG & YOUNG,
Attorneys at Law,
OFFICE IN BREWER & BURKE'S BUILDING, cor. Hancock st., and Duquesne Way.
ap14-3m PITTSBURGH, PA.

PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.
W. J. & HALL PATTERSON
SOLICITORS OF SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.
No. 71 GRANT STREET, PITTSBURGH.
my18

SAMUEL HARPER,
(Late of the 139th Regiment.)
Has Resumed the Practice of Law,
In the office of C. B. M. Smith,
No. 88 DIAMOND STREET,
Special attention given to military and all other claims against the Government. Pensions procured. se6-tf

TEXAS LAND AND LAND AGENCY.
A. B. NORTON, Attorney, having offices at AUSTIN, TYLER and WOODVILLE, will competent as agents, will transact a general collection and agency business throughout Texas. Lands bought and sold, taxes paid. Title investigated, perfected and rectified. Those having claims of any description to or any part of the State can address accordingly.
se6-tf

E. S. MORROW,
ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER,
se No. 72 Penn's Avenue.

SCALES, SAFES, &C.

FORSYTH'S
U. S. STANDARD SCALES
Over 100 varieties, adapted to every Business.
Also, MARVIN'S celebrated
Fire Proof Safes.
FORSYTH, TAYLOR & CO.,
my20-3m 39 MARKET STREET,

PRINTING.

A. H. ENGLISH & CO.,
BOOK PUBLISHERS,
are prepared to do BOOK PRINTING BOOK RULING BOOK BINDING of all styles, from the Plain Paper and BLANK BOOKS to order, which they will warrant to give satisfaction in every respect. Orders may be left at their store No. 79 Wood street, or at their Printing House and Book Bindery, No. 96 Fourth street, Pittsburgh. no9

W. S. HAVEN,
PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER
PAPER DEALER AND STATIONER,
Corner of Wood and Third Streets, Pittsburgh
BOOK RULING of all styles, from the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Style.

BREWERS.

PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY.
JOS. SPENCER. / JAS. M'KAY
SPENCER & McKAY,
Malsters & Brewers
OF
ALE, PORTER, AND BROWN STOUT,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
ROBERT WATSON, Manager. au31-1y

PAPER DEALERS.

THE PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY have on hand and are constantly receiving from their mills
Print, Manilla, Hardware, Roofing and Wrapping Papers,
Of all sizes the market requires, and can afford unusual inducements to customers. Liberal advances paid for all Kinds of paper stock.
Warehouse, 82 Third street. my1

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF
MILWAUKEE WHEAT.
The undersigned Proprietors of the
UNION GRAIN ELEVATOR,
CAPACITY 250,000 BUSHELS, at CLEVELAND, we are prepared to receive consignments of cargo lots of Wheat, Corn, or other Grain, from vessels, cars, or canal boats, for storage, or sale, and would solicit orders for same, having all the necessary facilities; can load in cars of the C. and P., C. and E., C. and T., P. C. and C., A. and C. R. R. (narrow gauge) Railroads; are receivers and shippers of Lumber and other coarse freights; having steam derricks to handle same with. Also, dealers in all kinds of Grain, Flour, Seeds, and Produce generally. Also, Agents for the sale of Salt Water Lime, Fish, &c. Orders for purchase solicited and promptly attended to.
GARDNER, BURT & OVIATT.
ap18-3m

BLACK DIAMOND
STEEL WORKS,
PITTSBURGH, PA
PARK, BROTHER & CO.,
Manufacturers of best quality refined Cast Steel, square flat and octagon, all sizes.
Warranted equal to any imported or manufactured in this country.
Office and Warehouse, Nos. 149 and 151 First and 120 and 122 Second street, Pittsburgh, Pa. no7

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF CAST STEEL,
Best refined Tool Steel, Circular, Mulay and Cross-cut Saw Plates, Reapers, Pile, Hoe, Rake and Fork Steel; Machinery, Plow, Shovel, Sheet, Railroad Spring and Frog Steel.
Office and Works, corner Harrison and Pike streets, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Warranted equal to the best English Steel.
Orders may be left at No. 87 Fifth street.

JAMES ONSLOW,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Claim Agent, Collector and Scrivener.
Office—In Commercial Counting Room.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Special attention given to Collections in Western counties. my14-tf

GREEN APPLES.
50 bbls. choice New York State Green Apples, just received and for sale by J. B. CANFIELD,
ap12 141 and 143 First street,

200 BOXES
PRIME GOSHEN CHEESE.
For sale by J. B. CANFIELD,
mh8

DISSOLUTIONS.

DISSOLUTION OF CO PARTNERSHIP.
The co-partnership heretofore existing between Henry C. Lippincott, Henry C. Fry, Wm. H. Lippincott, and Wm. A. Scott, under the firm of Lippincott, Fry & Co., was this day dissolved, by mutual consent, Henry C. Fry and William A. Scott assuming all liabilities, and are authorized to settle all debts due the late firm.
HENRY C. LIPPINCOTT,
HENRY C. FRY,
WILLIAM A. SCOTT,
WILLIAM H. LIPPINCOTT.
PITTSBURGH, June 30, 1866. jy2-w

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day formed a limited partnership upon the following terms, to wit: Said partnership shall be conducted under the name and firm of FRY & SCOTT. The general partner in the business is intended to be transacted is the manufacturing and selling of Window Glass, Lamp Chimneys and Glassware generally. William A. Scott and Henry C. Fry, both residing in the city of Pittsburgh, are the general partners, and David M. Long, residing in the same city, is the special partner, said David M. Long has actually contributed twenty-five thousand dollars, $25,000, in cash, to the common stock of said partnership, and said partnership is to commence from the 23 day of July, 1866, and terminate July 1, 1869.
WILLIAM A. SCOTT,
HENRY C. FRY,
DAVID M. LONG.
PITTSBURGH, July 2,

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

THE DARK SIDE OF LIFE.

THE HOUSEMAN MURDER.

Richard Thairwell Convicted of Murder in the First Degree by the Fayette County Court of Oyer and Terminer—Opening of the Trial of Mrs Mary Houseman, Wife of the Murdered Man, and Paramour of Thairwell, &c., &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

UNIONTOWN, PA., July 10, 1866.

Human life is full of positive duties, thronging with serious obligations, and abounding in relations that refer only to that life. As men narrow down the insignificant limit of good which the Creator designed each to perform, which the finest minds and hearts become the powers of their minds and hearts become enslaved in sin, until there seems to be no act, however cruel, wonderful or diabolical, that they will not stoop to commit in order to satisfy their debased and wretched nature. It is a rapid falling off in virtue—a swift growth in evil, and the world is full of sad examples of this character. Mary Houseman and James Thairwell, the alleged murderers of James Houseman of Cookstown, Fayette county, in this State, are living types of this class.

THE MURDER.

The story of their crime may be told briefly. Richard Thairwell is an Englishman, about twenty-four years old, and is very intelligent. He was an ordinary laboring man, and boarded with his employer, the deceased. He became intimate with Mrs. Mary Houseman, quite so, to a degree that shocked the moral sensibilities of the entire neighborhood in which they resided. Mrs. Houseman encouraged Thairwell's course, and finally, in order to avoid the opposition of her husband, his death was decreed. Thairwell shot him one night in last April, while he lay asleep in bed, and the guilty wife actually held the head of her husband over an ordinary tub to catch his blood, while the life he had devoted to her rapidly ebbed away. The body was conveyed to the Monongahela river and sunk to its bed by means of an iron weight. It was subsequently recovered, and when the fact was ascertained, by an examination of the body, that a murder had been committed, suspicion at once pointed to Thairwell and Mrs. Houseman.

THE ARREST AND CONFESSION.

They were promptly arrested and lodged in the Fayette county jail. Thairwell made a full confession of his crime, describing in detail the horrible manner in which it was committed, and thoroughly implicated the wife of the deceased. She, however, denies Thairwell's statement, and attempts to shield herself by a defiant and contradictory account of the affair. Thairwell pleaded "not guilty," and was indicted for murder.

THE TRIAL.

On Monday morning his trial began in the Fayette County Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judges Gilmore, Coon and Hatfield, presiding. District Attorney Schnatterly and Col. A. E. Wilson represented the prosecution, and Col. Ewing Campbell and J. Darby Bell, appeared for the defense. Counsel for the prisoner requested permission to withdraw the plea of "not guilty," and submit to the action of the Court. President Judge Gilmore refused the application, holding that the jury was alone competent to fix the grade of the crime.

The empannelling of a jury was then proceeded with, the following being selected out of twenty-four called: Watson Murphy, Lewis L. Wheatney, Stephen Gadd, James Blackstone, John Anderson, Clark Campbell, John Barrickslow, Charles Williams, John Brownfield, Cephas Taylor, Abraham F. Overholt, Samuel Snipley.

After District Attorney Schnatterly had opened the case, Messrs. Thomas Page, James M. Springer, Dr. Rupp, John Cunnard, jr., and Wesley Latimer were successively sworn as witnesses for the State, and their testimony had only one bearing, and that of a direct character, against Thairwell. The evidence of Mr. Cunnard was substantially a reiteration of Thairwell's confession to him, while on route to the jail, last April, and by which it appears that Mrs. Houseman incited the whole affair. She wanted Thairwell to kill her husband before he retired on the fatal night, and on previous occasions she urged the latter to go down to the flats where Houseman worked, and dispatch him there. She also procured poison several times to murder Houseman, and finally gave the prisoner the money with which to purchase the powder and ball to commit the foul deed on her husband. After hearing the testimony of these witnesses, the court adjourned for the day.

THE VERDICT.

The trial lasted until noon to-day, when Judge Gilmore charged the jury, after which they retired to their room and the Court adjourned.

At two o'clock P. M., the Court re-assembled, when the jury came in with a verdict of *guilty of murder in the first degree*.

Although Thairwell had confessed to the murder, he appeared to receive the verdict with great astonishment, and he was so deeply affected as to be unable to leave the court-room without assistance.

TRIAL OF MARY HOUSEMAN.

The trial of Mary Houseman, the wife of the murdered man, and Thairwell's paramour, was commenced at three o'clock this afternoon, but the case had not proceeded far before an adjournment was ordered.

The town is alive with strangers, and great interest is manifested in the case.

The train on the Connellsville Railroad, that left Pittsburgh at three o'clock to-day, ran over a cow two miles west of West Newton, throwing the front truck of the baggage car off the track. No person was injured, but the train was delayed an hour in consequence of the accident. I.

Another Habeas Corpus Case.

We made mention a few days since that a man named David Wallace had been committed to jail, on a charge of gambling, preferred before Alderman A. Humbert, of the First ward, by John Lane. Wallace is a stranger in this city, and was connected with one of the side shows attached to Robinson's South Western Circus, which exhibited on the Red Lion Lot, on the 4th and 5th inst. One of the attractions at the show to which Wallace was attached, was a "sweat cloth," a game in which the rule "heads I win, tails you lose" was practiced. Wallace was accordingly arrested and taken before Alderman Humbert, and committed to jail as stated. The counsel for the defendant made an application in the Court of Quarter Sessions on Monday, in view of having the prisoner discharged. The Court granted the writ and made it returnable yesterday morning at nine o'clock. Wallace was brought into Court yesterday at the appointed hour. Several witnesses were examined who testified to having seen the prisoner gamble as alleged in the indictment. The Court ordered that the prisoner be released upon giving bonds in the sum of five hundred dollars for his appearance for trial. Wallace failed to procure the bail and was remanded until the order of the Court be complied with.

ODD FELLOWS' MEETING.—At the request of one of the Committee of Arrangements of Greensburg Lodge I. O. O. F., we would state that an invitation is extended to the different Lodges of the Third District to attend and participate in the Odd Fellows' celebration at Greensburg, on Thursday, the 12th inst. The officers of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania will be in attendance, and will instruct the members in the secret work of the order. P. G. M., G. Alexander Simpson, Esq., of Philadelphia, will deliver an address in the Court House in the evening. The members composing the Third District will meet at the corner of Canal and Liberty street, at 7 o'clock A. M., when they will be escorted to the depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad, by D. G. M. S. M. Rush, who will accompany them to Greensburg, together with the Grand Officers of Pennsylvania.

PANORAMA OF THE SOUTHERN REBELLION.—Mr. Harry H. Davis, the painter and proprietor of the extensive Panorama of the Southern Rebellion, is in the city, making arrangements to exhibit his painting at Masonic Hall, commencing on Monday evening next. Mr. Davis is a resident of Harrisburg, served during the war in the Pennsylvania cavalry, and has just returned from a tour in Great Britain, where he successfully exhibited his panorama. His paintings have received unlimited praise wherever exhibited, and are said to be extraordinary works of art.

THE GREAT TROTS.—A slight alteration has been made in the programme for the great trotting contest between "General Thomas," "Annie Laurie" and Van Voorhis's "Joe," on Oakland Park track, as published yesterday morning. The trot to harness for Tuesday has been changed and appointed for next Monday, in order to accommodate the trot, and match against time, the former for six hundred dollars and the latter for two hundred dollars, which is to come off on next Tuesday, and the trot under saddle set down on next Friday week has been changed to Thursday, the 19th inst.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK.—The card of this reliable banking institution appears in our columns this morning. Its officers and directors are all classed among our most successful and substantial business men, and the affairs of the bank, never in a more prosperous condition than now, are conducted with promptitude and reliability.

THE LATE COL. BLACK.—General Sweitzer issues a call this morning for a meeting of the surviving members of the 62d regiment, to be held in Firemen's Hall, City Building, to-morrow evening. The object of meeting is to arrange for the funeral of the late Col. Black.

FAST TRAVELING.—The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, of Monday, says: Passengers leaving New York after breakfast at six o'clock on Friday, arrive in Cincinnati on Saturday in time for early dinner, only thirty-five hours between the two cities. They came via the Pan Handle (Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati) route.

THE SIXTY-SECOND P. V.—The Sixty Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, celebrated their fifth anniversary in the parade in Philadelphia, on the fourth of July, the regiment having been organized on July 4th, 1861, by the lamented Col. Samuel W. Black.

ARM BROKEN.—Patrick Barry, a boy twelve years old, residing on Webster street, had his arm broken yesterday on Pennsylvania Avenue, by falling from a horse and being run over. His injuries were attended to by Surgeon P. Donnelly.

THAT CARRIAGE.—A gentleman wishes us to state that the carriage which conveyed Darby McDonough to the Penitentiary, on Monday, was provided by his wife, and not by his friends, as stated.

Public Amusements.

THEATER.—Duprez & Benedict's Minstrels are certainly the most popular troupe of Ethiopian performers that annually visit the city. Another crowded audience witnessed their performances last night, and that their entertainment gave satisfaction was evidenced by the fact that every song, dance and act was loudly applauded. They perform again to-night.

BENEFIT.—The Misses Monk had a good audience last evening, and the performance gave much satisfaction.

A FAVORABLE NOTORIETY.—The good reputation and extended use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches" for coughs, colds, and throat diseases, has caused the Troches to be extensively imitated. Obtain only the genuine "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and do not be influenced by those who make more profit by selling worthless imitations.

M W F-tf

SPECIAL CAUTION.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has become so popular that various parties have put out articles calling them Mrs. Winslow's. Please take notice that the Mrs. Winslow of the Soothing Syrup is not connected with any other article. jel3

Trotting at Oakland Park.

Yesterday afternoon a very satisfactory trot took place over Van Voorhis's Oakland Park Track, between the well known black mare "Annie Laurie," and a bay gielding named "Charley." The track was in good condition, but neither animal seemed to exhibit as much spirit as on former occasions. The odds was the favorite from the outset, although the sale of the pools showed that some of the oldest and best known turfmen were quite taken up with the gielding. "Annie Laurie" was driven to wagon by her owner, and "Charley" went in harness under the skillful management of the experienced Roach.

First Heat.—"Charley" won the pole. A good start was made, but almost immediately after the word "go" was uttered the horse broke, and "Annie Laurie" followed his example, but the drivers brought both back to their work, with "Charley" a length and a half ahead. "Annie Laurie" speedily closed the gap, and both were once more neck and neck, when the horse broke again, and "Annie Laurie" passed on ahead a couple of lengths. The half mile pole was now in sight and both animals made a steady effort to reach it. "Annie Laurie" widened the gap at this point and kept in the advance to the end of the mile, coming down on the home stretch as a rattling rate, and winning the heat in 2:48.

Second Heat.—"Annie Laurie," was the favorite, 6 to 4. It took the inside, but the start proved false and was repeated. "Charley" and "Annie Laurie" passed on ahead a couple of lengths. The half mile pole was now in sight and both animals made a steady effort to reach it. "Annie Laurie" widened the gap at this point and kept in the advance to the end of the mile, coming down on the home stretch as a rattling rate, and winning the heat in 2:48.

Second Heat.—"Annie Laurie," was the favorite, 6 to 4. It took the inside, but the start proved false and was repeated. "Charley" got away with all throughout this heat, breaking at short distances by which he lost several feet in the mile. "Annie Laurie" took the lead at the first and maintained her position cleverly. On the home stretch "Charley" made a capital effort to win the heat. He closed the gap between himself and the mare, and for a distance of about two hundred feet the two trotted side by side, so evenly that the heat was predicted dead. But just before reaching the score "Annie Laurie" let out her speed and came in a winner in 2:50.

Third Heat.—False start again. The second effort was successful, and both animals got away neck and neck in a trotting style. This was the best heat in every respect except as to time. Both animals were growing tired, but kept to their work nicely. They passed the half-mile post close together. On the home stretch "Annie Laurie" was a length ahead. "Charley" made an effort to overtake her and Hatfler applied his whip vigorously, but it was useless, and the mare won the heat and race, a full length ahead, in 2:54. The following is the summary:

OAKLAND PARK TRACK, July 10 1866.—Premium $500, to wagon and harness, mile heats, best three in five to rule.

J. Musgrove entered blk. m. "Annie Laurie" to wagon.....1, 1, 1

J. T. Roach entered b. g. "Charlie, to harness.....2, 2, 2

TIME, 2:48; 2:50; 2:54.

At the close of the above exciting "scrub race" took place between a handsome little sorrel horse named "Seigle," and a bay mare named "Gipsy Sue," mile heats, best three in five to rule, "Seigle" won the race in three straight heats. TIME, 2:57; 3:56; 3:59.

Several very fine establishments took a few turns over the track after the racing was concluded, and among them was a splendid team of grey ponies who accomplished a mile with apparent ease in a fraction over three minutes.

Central Board of Education.

The Central Board of Education met last evening.

Present—Messrs. Crawford, Getty, Lowe, Marshall, McAuley, Nobbs, Sergeant, and Brush, President.

The minutes of the two previous meetings were read and approved.

The monthly reports of the Secretary, Principal of the High School, and Principal of the Colored School, were read and ordered to be filed.

Mr. Marshall, from the Committee on Teachers' Salaries, presented a report authorizing the appointment of teachers for the ensuing year, which was adopted. The following is the apportionment:

	Grammar Principals	Teachers	Intrmdte Teachers	Primary Teachers
First Ward	1	2	2	5
2d ward, 1st dist	1	2	2	4
2d ward, 2d dist	1	2	2	4
3d do	1	2	2	4
4th do	1	2	2	4
5th do	1	4	4	10
6th do	1	3	3	7
7th do	1	4	4	9
8th do	1	3	3	7
9th do	1	3	3	7

High School—1 Principal; 1 Professor of Mathematics; 1 Teacher of Book-keeping and Penmanship; 1 Teacher of Drawing; 2 Assistant Teachers.

Colored School—1 Principal and 2 Assistants.

The salaries to be as follows: Ward Schools—Principal, $1,350; Grammar Teachers, $825; Intermediate Teachers, $775; Primary Teachers, $675.

High School—Principal, $1,650; Professor of Mathematics, $1,450; Male Assistant, $900; Female Assistant, $625; Teacher of Book-keeping and Penmanship, $825; Teacher of Drawing $720.

Colored School—Principal, $1,000; Assistants, $425 each.

Janitor of High School, $450.

Janitrix of Colored School, $120.

The Board then proceeded to the election of Professors, Teachers, and Janitors of High and Colored Schools, which resulted as follows:

High School—Principal, Philotus Dean; Professor of Mathematics, M. Swisshelm; Assistant, Jos. H. Montgomery; Teacher of Book-keeping and Penmanship, J. C. Smith; Teacher of Drawing, A. Vanadi Nicholl; Janitor, Hugh Boyce.

Colored School—Principal, C. Sackett; Assistant, Mrs. Emily Burr; Janitrix, Mrs. Sarah Ellsbury.

On motion adjourned.

Meeting of City Councils.

A special meeting of City Councils was held last evening:

SELECT COUNCIL—The roll in Select Council was called at eight o'clock, and a quorum not being present, the members present adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL—Present, Messrs. Beck, Boggs, Ford, Hace, Killen, Mawhinney, Moreland, McClelland, McGowan, Mequewan, O'Neill, Ogden, Patchell, Rebman, Robb, Simpson, Thompson, Torley, Weldon, Wright and President Steel.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Ford presented the following ordinance, giving certain privileges to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted and ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Pittsburgh in Select and Common Council assembled, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that the privilege is hereby granted to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company to extend their tracks from the depot of their property at the foot of Try street, along the crossing Second street at its intersection with Try street, along paving on Try street above Second street and south of Third street, to be designated by the Street Committee, to connect with the present track of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad Company.

SEC. 2. That the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company will for the privilege hereby granted, pay to the City Treasurer for the use of the city, the annual sum of five hundred dollars.

SEC. 3. That all ordinances or parts of ordinances conflicting herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

Mr. Moreland stated that he had been informed, that the opposition to the switch laid by the Fort Pitt Coal Company on Try street, was occasioned by the action of the said Connellsville Railroad Company, to have a track laid along Try street, from Second to First Avenue, where the grounds have now been leased for a coal yard.

Mr. Ford moved that the ordinance be considered on a third reading and passed.

Mr. Killen moved that the ordinance be laid over until next meeting.

Mr. O'Neill urged its immediate passage.

Mr. Ford spoke at some length, stating that that the Connellsville Railroad Company had only enough been oppressed and thrown out, that this little right might be granted them. It was then moved that the rules be suspended, and the ordinance be read three times and passed.

The question was raised and a vote taken which resulted, yeas, 20; nays 1.

Mr. Ford then renewed his motion that the ordinance be read three times and passed.

Mr. Moreland then offered an amendment to the ordinance that the point of connection on Try street, between the Pittsburgh and Connellsville, and the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad tracks, be designated by the engineers of both companies. A vote was taken on the amendment, and it was lost. The question on the adoption of the ordinance was then made, which resulted in the unanimous passage of the ordinance after a third reading.

The following ordinance was reported from the Select Council, transacted at their last meeting:

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the Select and Common Council of the City of Pittsburgh, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, that the Gas Committee be authorized to have a gas lamp erected at the corner of Wood and Wilkensburg streets, Eighth ward. The report of the Committee on Gas Lighting was approved, the concurrent action of the Select, in a resolution passed by the latter body, authorizing the Sanitary Committee to have a drain laid, and transfer one thousand dollars for the use of the Board of Health, C. C. adhered to their action in regard to the inspection of salt, and nonconcurred in action of S. C.

Mr. Ford offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Presidents of Councils be added to the committee appointed to attend to the preparation of the City Digest.

Mr. Moreland tendered his resignation as a member of Council from the Sixth ward, to take effect after the next meeting, assigning as the reason that he was removing from the city. The resignation was accepted.

An ordinance granting certain privileges to the Fort Pitt Coal Company in relation to their track on Try street, laid over from last meeting, was called up by Mr. Moreland and passed.

Mr. Ford offered the following as an amendment to the ordinance:

SEC. 2. Nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to prevent the city from revoking the privilege granted by this ordinance at any time upon sixty days' notice being given.

The ordinance with the amendment were read three times and adopted.

Mr. Killen presented a communication from Messrs. Kramer & Hubley in relation to assessment of property on Bedford street. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Ford moved that a committee of three from Council be appointed to raise funds for the relief of the sufferers of the late disastrous fire at Portland, Maine.

After considerable discussion, Mr. Ogden offered the following:

Resolved, That the Mayor of this city is hereby requested to call a meeting of citizens for the purpose of taking immediate action, and appointing collectors, towards raising contributions for the benefit of the Portland sufferers.

Mr. Robb moved that one thousand dollars be appropriated for the benefit of the Portland sufferers.

Mr. Moreland offered the following:

Resolved, That the sum of five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated to the sufferers of the late fire at Portland, Maine; the sum to be taken from the contingent fund.

Mr. Robb accepted the amendment, and the question was put on Mr. Moreland's resolution which resulted in its defeat, by a vote of eight ayes to fourteen nays.

A vote was taken on the resolutions offered by Messrs. Ford, Ogden and Robb, which resulted in their defeat.

Council then adjourned without taking any action in the matter.

FIRE IN THE SIXTH WARD.—Yesterday morning about three o'clock flames were discovered issuing from a stable occupied by a colored man named Samuel Golding, a hackman, situated on the corner of Fulton and Clark streets, Sixth Ward. The alarm was promptly given, but the stable was soon consumed, owing to the combustible material which was in it. There were three horses in the stable at the time the fire broke out, two of which were consumed in the flames, together with a large carriage, owned by Golding, besides a considerable quantity of hay, oats, harness, &c. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.

DEATH OF JOHN M. R. BERTS.—John M. Roberts, Esq., jeweler of Fifth street, and a prominent citizen, died yesterday afternoon at his residence in the First ward, after a brief illness. Mr. Roberts formerly represented the First ward in Common Council, and was an industrious and attentive member. He was also active during the rebellion in furnishing means and measures for the relief of soldiers' families in the First ward, and in all his relations was an honest, upright citizen.

EARLY CLOSING.—The leading business houses on Liberty street, have entered into an agreement after at five o'clock. This is a good arrangement, and should be practiced by all business houses in both cities. An example has been set, and who will follow?

BRUTAL WORK.—On Monday night or Tuesday morning, some person or persons entered the stable of Mr. McSwiggen on Forbes street, in the Eighth ward, and hailed a dog which was in the stable, besids severely beating a cow over the back. What motive any person could have in doing this, is not known.

Special Election in Allegheny.

In pursuance of a proclamation issued by Mayor Morrison, the qualified voters of the Third ward, Allegheny City, assembled at the usual places of holding elections, yesterday, to elect a member of Common Council, to fillthe vacancy occasioned by the resignation of John Meyer. The Mayor issued a proclamation, formerly setting Monday, the 24 inst., as the day of holding the election, but when election day came, there were very few persons at the polls, and the day of holding the election was postponed until yesterday. There were two candidates in the field, viz: A. H. English and Joseph H. Drennan. The whole number of votes polled in the ward was 342, which is composed of nine light. The election resulted in the success of Mr. English by a majority of forty-five. Below is the vote.

FIRST PRECINCT.	SECOND PRECINCT.
English.....89	English.....104
Drennan.....52	Drennan.....97

ACCIDENT AT SOHO.—A little boy named Lobus was sitting on the front of a coke wagon, which was descending the steep road leading from Pennsylvania avenue to the Braddock's Field plank road, at Soho, yesterday morning, when he slipped from the wagon and fell behind the horses, one of which stepped on him. He was also injured by being struck with the tongue of the wagon. He fortunately fell in such a position that the wagon passed on without injuring him. The lad was taken to the residence of his parents in Pitt township.

COMMON PLEAS ARGUMENT LIST.—Judges Sterrett, Stowe and Mellon were engaged yesterday in hearing some of the argument list of the Common Pleas Court.

Police Items.

BEFORE ALDERMAN TAYLOR.—Quite a row occurred among the canal boatmen employed by the Citizens Passenger Railway, last night, on Monday, caused by a party named John White almost driving his cart over one of the gang, named James Sheehan, who appeared before Alderman Taylor yesterday and made information against White for assault. Gordon charged White with assault and battery, alleging that he struck him with his whip, which he threatened to use against the following parties, for assault and battery, alleging that they threw stones at him, one of which struck him on the head. The following are the names: James Sheehan, Barney Sahnon, Wm. Murray, Patrick Smith, John McKeefer, John Gordon and Henry Dougan. Kearn traders charged Sheehan and Doregan with surety of the peace. The accused in each case were held for a hearing. Conrad Kilgun made oath charging Wm. Berkis with disposing of his goods in order to defraud his creditors. The charge was not established and the case was dismissed.

BEFORE BURGESS BARKER.—Margaret Adams was before Burgess Wm. H. Barker, of South Pittsburgh, yesterday, on a charge of assault and battery preferred by Caroline Richmond. The offence consisted of Margaret throwing a cup of hot coffee in Caroline's face, and pounding her on the street. She was held for trial. John McAuliff complained that Thomas Cooley, for assault and battery, alleging that he committed an unprovoked assault upon the prosecutor's son, aged ten years. Both parties reside in Monongahela borough. A warrant was issued.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points, United States and Canadas.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS. je1

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY, July 10—P. M.

The noticeable features of the New York market are the continued decline in gold, and the steady advance in Government securities. It is believed by many that these tendencies will continue until gold approximates the price at which it was prior to the European war, and possibly a lower rate may soon be realized. At the present price the gold bearing securities of the Government are more attractive than mortgages and bank loans at ten per cent., and consequently parties who desire to raise money upon such securities must submit to higher rates.

—The New York quotations received at noon to-day were gold, 142½; Eighty-ones, 109½; Five-twenties, 106¾; Ten-forties, 98¾; Seven-thirties, 103⅝; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 84½; Fort Wayne, 97½; Erie, 71½; Western Union Telegraph, 54½; Rennenell, 101, 19-32; Pitholo, 2½; United States, 5½; Canton, 39½, and at the afternoon board it sold up to 39½. Quartz Hill, 4½; Smith & Parmlee, 9½.

—The old 5-20s are in favor, to meet the demands of foreign bankers; not that the old loans are worth the difference that they bring more than the new, but that they are best known in Europe, and the kind generally named in the orders coming from abroad. On some accounts the new loans, those of 1864-'65 are most desirable, as they are good for 6 per cent. for three years from date, whereas the old loan, in 1867, comes within the option of the Government to redeem them, and to supply their place with a five per cent. loan. Though this does not seem very probable just now, we have seen stranger things happen in a much shorter period of time.

—The Board of Directors of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, at their last meeting in this city, created an additional office—that of Assistant President, and appointed Mr. Thomas D. Messier to the position. Mr. Messier for several years was Comptroller of the company, and latterly has been connected with the banking house of Winslow, Lanier & Co., of this city. He will, in addition to charge of the duties of the position to which he has been called, rare ability and experience, limit the privilege with a view to the best interests of the Company, and the entire confidence of the Directors rests with him.

—The extent and richness of the deposits of copper and iron in the Lake Superior region, have heretofore attracted so large a share of attention, and monopolized to such an extent the capital of the country, that very little heed has been given to the fact that there are valuable mineral resources in that region capable of profitable development. We allude to the mining of lead ore, of which there are veins of great richness, which it is asserted can be worked very cheaply, and on the sale of which a profit that usually considered requisite for the proper operation of a copper mine.

We see by the Michigan papers that the Holyoke lead mine is making a very satisfactory exhibit. They have struck the vein at 70 feet and well charged with mineral from foot to hanging wall, giving a lack of about 50 feet. It is estimated that it will yield half a ton of ore per cubic fathom, and that its cost in stoping will be about $12 per fathom. Another vein of silver lead has also been struck about 15 feet north of the first-mentioned, which is said to be the biggest thing yet found in the silver-lead region. Its specimens are very rich, the ore being of a much finer grain than any previously taken out, and is closely resembling the richest ores found in Colorado.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
TUESDAY, July 10, 1866. }

Business—The market yesterday was not very active; there was however a moderate demand for most of the leading articles of trade, and the supply of produce don't appear very brilliant, the supply on the market being confined to the demand, makes buyers cautious and inclined to hold off. So far as relates to prices we have but few changes to report, as will be found in another part of this report. Speculators in produce appear to have absconded themselves, probably they have not got over the fourth. The general market continues steady, with a good demand for home purposes and for export, with a good supply in the market. Holders refuse to make concessions in order to effect sales. A telegram was received from Oil regions, a rise being looked for in the Allegheny. Bacon—Scarce and in good demand. The present stock will soon be exhausted; in fact it could be sold out in a week if holders were so disposed. They, however, prefer selling to their regular customers. Grain—Prices were irregular, with a fair demand for certain descriptions, whilst others are dull and not wanted. Wheat was not very plenty, holders were firm. Oats were dull and offered freely. Butter dull; prices have undergone no change. Feed was in good demand with liberal receipts, which is above last quoted. Business on the landing appears to be reviving. The Columbia is receiving for St. Louis, and will leave this day. The Kenton will leave on Thursday, for the same port. The Keystone State will leave for Cincinnati and Louisville. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

FLOUR—The market was steady, with a good trade demand. The sales for some days past more large for our market. Sales of 300 bbls at $10 per bbl; 100 do at $9 62½ per bbl. Shorts—Sales 5 tons at $30 per ton.

BACON—All descriptions of salt Meats continue very firm, with a fair amount of daily transactions. The western packers are said to be selling to a large farm. Yesterday's transactions were made at the following prices: Shoulders, 12½ cts; sides, 15 cts; hams held at 20c; clear at the usual advance. Hams, plain canvassed, 23c; S. C. canvassed, 24c; sugar cured, 25c. Meats scarce and firm.

LARD—The market was steady but not very active, with small sales at 22@23c.

SEED FOOD—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. Small sales were made at $34 50 @ 35 bbl.

GRAIN—The market continues rather unsettled. The sales were not very extensive. Corn—Sales 1 car car in depot at 90c; 1,225 bush do at 75@80c; a large parcel could not be disposed of at these prices. Barley not in demand; sales 1 car load at 90c per bush. We note sales 900 bush at 86c. It could be purchased at 85c. Oats—Sales 1 car load at 50c.

CHEESE—The market remains dull, with a limited demand. Sales 60 boxes at 18c; 40 do Hamburg, 17½ 18c; Goshen, 20@21c.

BUTTER—Sales 25 dozen plain at $2 50; fancy, $3 00 @ dozen.

FISH—Was in good demand. We note sales at the following prices: Mackerel, No 1—Sales 40 bbls at $16 50@17 do No. 2 at $10 00; 11 quarter bbls No. 1 at $5 50, and 12 do No. 2 at $5 00.

POTATOES—New and old—Sales of 50 bbls new at $6 50, and 60 do old at $5 50@6 00—Sales of onions at $3 00@4 00, as per quality and condition.

HAY—Sales of 2 tons at $30 per ton; sales of 10 bbls. packed at 18c; sales 3 do; the terms were withheld.

FEATHERS—Were in fair demand; sales of 3 bbls halves at 55c; 3 do quarters at 48c; p. r bbls. Market fairly supplied.

TOMATOES—Sales of 7 bushels at $4 00 per bushel. Pretty step figures these for the new crop. Prices will soon decline.

FLOUR—The market was steady, with a good trade demand. The stock on hand is not large. There, however a good supply, with the advantage on the side of the holders. The largest sales made for the better grades. Extra Family, winter wheat—sales of 250 bbls in lots, at $12 50@12 75; some favorite brands sold at a shade higher figure. Spring wheat—sales to the extent of 150 barrels at $10 75, 11 00@11 00, the latter for a superior quality.

PIG LEAD—The market has undergone no change. Small sales were effected at $1 75@2 00 per cwt.

LARD OIL—Market unchanged, with further sales of No 1 at $1 80.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

July 9.—The cattle market is less active this week, and prices have fallen off from 1@2c. About 1,500 head arrived and sold at from 12@17c for extra; fair to fair for 10@11½c; 7@9c for coarse common, as to quality.

Hogs—Continue dull; 2,000 head sold at the different yards at from 8¾@9 50 the 100 lbs net, the latter rate for prime.

Sheep—Are in fair demand; 10,000 head arrived and sold at from sale@ 8 c, gross, as to quality.

Cows—Are dull; 200 head sold at from $40@70 for springers, and $70@90 per head for milch cows, as to quality.

Louisville Live Stock Market.

July 9.—The supply of cattle offered for sale during the past week has been rather large, and generally of ordinary and medium grades, with but few good ones. Prices for shipping cattle, owing to unfavorable prices on the Eastern markets, have declined about 25c, while medium qualities have also taken a similar decline. Sales of choice and extra shippings at 6½@7c; first quality fat cows, fair 5½@6c; common and rough 4@5c. A large majority sold at 5¾@6c.

Hogs—Continue plenty and in good demand at 8¾ @9c for the different qualities.

Albany Market.

ALBANY, July 10.—Flour and wheat quiet. Rye, $1 25. Oats: sales 30,000 bush at Seaside for Milwaukee. Corn dull: sales 15,000 bush western mixed at 85@85½c, shipped by Town—Corn, 125,000 bush; wheat, 14,000 bush; oats, 31,000 bush; rye, 15,000 bush; barley, 4,000 bush. Passed Fultonville—Corn, 24 loads; 2 do oats.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

CHICAGO, July 10, 1866.

The produce markets to-day were quiet and dull, and prices almost invariably lower.

FLOUR—Was inactive, buyers insisting upon a reduction of 25@50c ₱ bbl., and holders unwilling to make the concession demanded.

WHEAT—Was quiet, and about 3c lower in regular houses, and 4@5c in the Northwestern. Sales at $1 vegt and in all homes, closing at the inside prices.

CORN—Was fairly active, but 1@1½c lower, at 57½@59c for No. 1; 57@57½c for No. 2, and 56c for rejected.

OATS—Were less active and 1@c lower, closing steady at 31½c for No. 1.

RYE—Quiet, at 70½@71c for fresh receipts of No. 1.

HAY—Neglected and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Were neglected, and not one sale was reported.

LAKE FREIGHTS—Active but 2c lower, with engagements for corn to Buffalo at 9c, oats at 7½c, and corn to Oswego 10c, oats at 12½c, and wheat at 13½c.

By Associated Press.

CHICAGO, July 10.—Flour dull. Wheat dull at $1 87a 1 87½ for No. 1, and $1 22a1 23 for No. 2. Corn active, at 57½@58c for No. 1, and 56½@57c for No. 2. Oats steady, at 32½c for No. 1, and 30½@32½c for No. 2. Highwines $2 22@2 23. Receipts—Flour, 7,000 bbls; wheat, 30,114 bushels, 62,000 bushels; corn, 61,000 bushels; oats, 38,000 bushels; barley, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,000 bbls; wheat, 1,000 bushels; corn, 10 New York; oats, 1,000 bushels. Canal freights dull and nominal. Lake freights—Corn to Buffalo, 9c; oats, 12½c; wheat, 13½c. Lumber advanced to $18 50@19 00, and boats very scarce. Lake imports—21,000 bush wheat, 20,000 bush corn. Canal exports—Dull and nominal.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, July 10.—Flour dull. Wheat weak at $1 83@1 89 for No. 1. Corn declined 1c. Oats declined 1c. Rye dull at 70c. Barley—Sales of 1,000 bush at 70c; 1 do heavy at $1 60 ₱ cwt. Shorts—Sales 5 tons at 95@ 96c ₱ cwt.

BACON—All descriptions of salt Meats continue very firm, with a fair amount of daily transactions. The western packers are said to be selling to a large farm. Yesterday's transactions were made at the following prices: Shoulders, 12½@12½c; sides, 15c; hams held at 20c, clear at the usual advance. Hams, plain canvassed, 23c; S. C. canvassed, 24c; sugar cured, 25c. Meats scarce and firm.

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